

PEACE OVERTURES  
DOMINATE OPENING  
OF VOTERS' LEAGUE

Three Groups Organizing to (1)  
Back League, (2) Join Court,  
(3) Outlaw War

Letter From War Department  
Head Atones for Slur on  
Women's Loyalty

By MARJORIE SHULER  
BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25—Peace is running away with the convention of the National League of Women Voters. Three distinct groups are trying to capture the meeting which opened here today. One bloc is seeking to have a resolution passed endorsing the League of Nations and is planning a meeting to arouse sentiment for the resolution; another group which wants reaffirmation of the World Court has strong backing within the league committee on international co-operation to end war; the third group had its luncheon today, upon the invitation of Mrs. Ben W. Hooper of Wisconsin, to launch a war on war.

"There is a decided attempt to discredit peace workers," Mrs. Hooper said at the luncheon. "Women must stop this besmirching of the purposes and activities of peace advocates. Political party conventions must be kept together on the peace issue and not be permitted to make it a political football. Above all women must solidify their activities, and national organizations of women must work together if peace is to be secured."

Mrs. Hooper outlined her project to bring together a group of peace advocates in each of the national women's conventions including the 31st annual of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and announced that she will bring a Wisconsin to California speaking tour on May 12.

**Monitor Plan Favored**  
In all of the peace discussions the peace plan sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor has received consideration and sentiment has been expressed favoring general conscription of wealth and labor in the event of war. The plan was laid before the state representatives in a closed session of the committee on international co-operation last evening, and Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the committee, announced after the meeting that "the Monitor plan now can be considered by our state branches and expressions of opinion forwarded by them to the national committee."

Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago and Mrs. Lewis Rose of Hartford, Conn., supported the plan and there was much favorable sentiment. No action was taken.

Mrs. Henry Frankel of Des Moines, Ia., recommended the Monitor plan in the open session of the committee on international co-operation late yesterday afternoon, because, she said, "It attacks the problem from a new point of view and already has the endorsement of prominent officials and legislators." Mrs. Craig Miller of Michigan recommended the plan at the luncheon today.

At the instance of the committee on international co-operation, supported by a large number of state delegations, it is understood that a committee on immigration will be formed at this convention and to it will be referred the Japanese exclusion act and the selective immigration act to find means to obviate objectionable features in the two acts.

**Miss Sherwin Mentioned**  
Next to peace, interest at the convention centers in the selection of officers. Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland, O., leaders declare, seems likely to succeed Mrs. Maud Wood Park as president. Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Rockford, Ill., is prominently mentioned for first vice-president, succeeding Miss Sherwin. Miss Ruth Morgan of New York probably will be re-elected third vice-president and Mrs. Solon Jacobs of Birmingham, Ala., present second vice-president, may be succeeded by Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham of Texas. Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser of Girard, O., and Miss Katharine Ludington of New York are expected to continue as secretary and treasurer, respectively. Miss Marion Delaney, president of the California League of Women Voters is chairman of the nominatory committee.

A movement to cut off the welfare committees of the league is sponsored by Pennsylvania and has been up for discussion in several preceding conventions. This again has come to the fore in a plan prepared by Miss Marion Reilly of Philadelphia and offered by Pennsylvania for action by individual state leagues. Miss Reilly recommends cutting the score or more league activities to five, eliminating welfare committees and combining those dealing with government under one general head. To these Miss Reilly would add an information committee to collect data on existing legislation, map out courses of study and make recommendations for work.

Special committees according to the plan would be set up as needed instead of standing committees as at present. Support for curtailing the legislative activities of the league is being given by Connecticut delegates, a letter from the Connecticut legislative chairman favoring reduction in the number of bills to be supported having been addressed to the state leagues. The simplification of the program is not likely to come to a vote of the national organization this year, but a campaign will be initiated through state leagues leading toward national action later.

The convention got under way with

## Members of the Russian Trade Commission Now Sitting in London



Conference Is Now Being Held in London for the Purpose of Improving the Relations Between the Soviet Government and Great Britain. From Left to Right the Members Are Brodowski, Jakubowitsch, Khidyaleff, Schvernik, Zhilkov, Probozhensky, Janson, Dolgow, Kutuzoff, Obetroff, Lashkevich, and Radchenko.

BOSTON ZONE BILL  
MAY SOON BE LAW

Path Seems Clear Ahead for  
Measure Imposing Building  
Restrictions\*

Boston's zoning bill is entering its final stages in the Legislature with every promise, from present indications, of being passed. In that case the city will be under building restrictions which will segregate factories and mills to certain districts, and at the same time regulate the erection of dwelling houses, apartment houses and hotels to districts set apart for them.

The Joint Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs has had the present bill in its hands for consideration for months, putting it into final and legal shape for presentation in the House of Representatives. David B. Keniston of Boston, House chairman of mercantile affairs, said today that he expected to be able to offer Boston's zoning bill in the House the early part of next week.

George H. Carrick of Cambridge, Senate chairman of the committee, said that as soon as the House acts upon the measure he will present it in the Senate and press for speedy action. Both chairman believe that the measure will not be long delayed in the houses of the Legislature, because the legislators are, for the most part, entirely familiar with the different provisions.

One important change is to be written in the bill before it is presented in the House and Senate for formal approval and enactment. The Board of Zoning Adjustment, which corresponds in a measure to the Boston Board of Appeals, in its relation to the building department of the City of Boston, has been materially changed so far as the selection of its membership is concerned.

The Board of Adjustment, as the committee on mercantile affairs will report it, will be composed of five members. One will be, ex-officio, the

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ANGLO-RUSSIAN EXPERTS  
DRAFTING NAVIGATION PACT

Question of Restoration of Soviet Credit in Great Britain to  
Be Considered—Twelve-Mile Limit Problem

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25—A little more than an hour sufficed to complete the work of the plenary session of the Anglo-Russian conference yesterday afternoon and in this time it was arranged to constitute three new committees in addition to the one to deal with the Tsarist treaties already formed last week. The first committee will examine and prepare facts and figures regarding debts, claims, counterclaims and means for the restoration of Russian credit in Great Britain.

The second will draft a treaty of commerce and navigation and the third will examine the question of territorial waters.

The next plenary session of the conference will be held as soon as any of the four committees are ready to report. Regarding the work of the first committee—the claims of British nationals in respect to state and municipal loans and private property nationalized by the Soviet Government, are estimated at £260,000,000 excluding Russia's war debt of £650,000,000 owed to the British Government.

**Soviet Counterclaims**

Russian counterclaims against the allies and America total about £4,000,000,000, including such items as pensions for families of civil war victims, losses due to the reduction of production in industry and agriculture, which are not taken here very seriously. The second committee which has to draft a treaty of commerce and navigation has already a model to work on in the shape of the Russo-Italian treaty signed last February.

This treaty contains articles fixing the legal status of Italians trading with, residing or traveling in Russia, and it is presumed the British treaty will do the same. It also gives Italy "most favored nation" treatment regarding customs, and recognizes the Soviet Government's so-called monopoly in foreign trade, which means that private individuals, Russian or otherwise, must obtain permits from the department of foreign trade before importing or exporting goods.

**Source of Trouble**

The question of territorial waters which is the concern of the third committee long has been a source of serious trouble between Russia and Great Britain. In the Tsarist days Russia always claimed a 12-mile limit. The Soviet rulers adopted the policy of their predecessors in this respect, and two years ago seized several British trawlers fishing in the White Sea, whereupon the British Government sent a gunboat to protect British interests.

Last summer the subject cropped up again when Marquess Curzon sent an ultimatum to Russia and it was ultimately agreed that the British should have the right to fish up to the three-mile limit pending the calling of an international conference by Great Britain. Since then however, Great Britain has signed the run-running pact with America and the Soviet Government has already expressed its intention of trying to use this as a precedent for making another exception to the three-mile limit.

If it succeeds in persuading Great Britain to accept its view, it is presumed Russia would then proceed to sell permits to British trawlers to fish in territorial waters, as it has already done with the Norwegian fishermen.

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THIRD PARTY RESTS  
ON RAILROAD VOTE

Howell-Barkley Railroad Labor  
Bill Now in Congress Called  
Most Vital Factor

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, April 25—With the growing improbability of Mr. McAdoo's nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, the railroad men of the country have become the primary factor in the third party situation. If Robert M. La Follette becomes its nominee, his most enthusiastic supporters will be the men and women belonging to or identified with the great transportation organizations. These are estimated to number a voting strength of at least 5,000,000, distributed among all of the states of the Union. They embrace the full membership of the "Big Four" railway brotherhoods—the conductors, trainmen, engineers and firemen—and the 16 or 17 other unions comprised within the transportation industry, including marine workers.

Congress is at this moment grappling with a measure that is destined to have decisive influence upon third-party developments from the railroad men's standpoint. The Howell-Barkley bill, or so-called railroad labor law, has just been advanced toward passage in the House under the new rules.

Alben W. Barkley (D.), Representative from Kentucky, ranking Democratic member of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, obtained the number of signatures necessary to have the committee discharged from further consideration of the bill, 154 altogether, only 150 being required. On May 5 Mr. Barkley will move to put the bill on the House calendar. He will require a majority vote to attain that objective. Friends of the measure not only expect to have them, but eventually to marshal a majority in favor of the bill's enactment.

Its frank purpose is to smash that portion of the Esch-Cummings Law with which rail labor is discontented. In effect, it restores the old-time mediation and conciliation boards.

The railway men have been keeping a weather eye on the Howell-Barkley bill for many weeks. Comparatively little has been heard of it publicly because of the country's preoccupation with federal investigations. But politicians who are watching the course of

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Calcutta Coolie  
Cuts Through Cable

Severing Tough "Root," He  
Makes 800 Telephones Uselss

CALCUTTA, March 24 (Special Correspondence)—Calcutta, like other cities, is not without its telephone comedies. When calls are not secured it is not always the fault of the telephone girl. Thus it was recently discovered that the whole of the new south exchange of Calcutta, which serves the residential suburb of Ballygunge as well as the suburb of Garden Reach, the docks, and the Bengal-Nagpur railway goods station, was out of communication with the city and the main exchange. Investigation followed, and it was found that, at the approach to a bridge over a canal where the cables had been bunched together, excavations had been carried out in connection with a water main.

The place was re-excavated, when the outside cable, with 800 pairs of telephone cables inside, was found cut through. What had happened was that one of the coolies working on the excavation must have mistaken it for an inordinately tough tree root, and hacked his way through. His mistake was not noticed by anyone in authority, and the trench was refilled, water being poured over it for consolidating purposes. As the cable was a dry core, one with paper insulation under the armor and lead sheathing, the water at once put it out of action.

FRENCH TO DEMAND  
CONTROL SYSTEM

Reparations Commission Receives  
Replies of Nations—France  
Asks Many Questions

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 25—The Reparations Commission met today but the replies of all the governments are not available. A great deal is happening behind the scenes. For example, the letter from Raymond Poincaré to Louis Barthou, which it was announced would be officially published, has mysteriously evaporated. As the result of conversations it has apparently been withdrawn and will be replaced by another letter which is now ready. The French reply naturally is an acceptance of the report as a basis for settlement. But no secret is made that the French Government wishes the commission first to complete the report of the experts and elaborate a practical program from the text. It should institute a system of control, is the French official view. In addition, the French consider that the allied government must negotiate on the sanctions to be applied in the event of German violation of the agreement.

France asks the Allies to exploit the Ruhr Valley with the French if Germany is again recalcitrant. Again it is asked that a régime of transition be established for a period, during which France, declining to surrender its guarantees until assured of the success of the plan, will remain in possession of its pledges. France also asks what relations are to be established between the German total debt and the interallied debts.

Conversations on these and other points will be begun next week when Henri Theunis and Paul Hymans of Belgium will visit Paris and then London. Evidently the Belgians will play the rôle of intermediaries. When they arrive in Paris on Monday next M. Poincaré will endeavor to obtain their full support. The Belgian reply to the Reparations Commission is a complete and unequivocal acceptance. The British reply has the same character.

Italy makes certain reservations, since Italy wishes rather the cancellation of interallied debts than the actual receipt of German payments. As to the possibility of debt discussion, Italy adopts a noncommittal attitude.

HIRAM JOHNSON  
CLOSES CAMPAIGN

CLEVELAND, O., April 25 (AP)—Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, today announced the close of his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination. He will return to Washington at once, eliminating his proposed Indiana trip.

Cancellation of his Indiana campaign closes Mr. Johnson's entire campaign for the nomination. Other speeches having been scheduled after the Indiana campaign, he said.

Resolved: Electrons Are 'Loafers';  
Chemist Says 'Yes,' Physicist 'No'

Debate Opposing Theories Before American Chemical  
Society—Formerly "Irreconcilable" Views Converging

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—Opposing theories on the functioning of the atom were presented before some 2,000 members of the American Chemical Society attending their sixty-seventh annual meeting here, by two luminaries in the world of natural science. The two theories, known as the "Loafer electron" and the "Orbit," were put forward by an eminent chemist and a leading physicist, respectively.

Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis, dean of the college of chemistry at the University of California, who recently received the William Bibb medal for outstanding achievement in physical chemistry, argued the case for the chemists. He contended that each atom is a solar

system within itself, made up of small magnets, and that these magnets are electrons, which do not possess activity.

The other side was taken by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, professor of physics at the California Institute of Technology, and the second American to receive the Nobel prize in natural science. His position was that electrons do possess activity.

Dr. Millikan likened the physicists and chemists to Democrats and Republicans. The physicist, he said, resembled the Democrats, who think for themselves and think wrongly, while the chemists resemble the Republicans, who hire somebody else to do

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POINCARÉ STATES  
DECISION TO LEAD  
NATIONAL PARTY

French Prime Minister Denounces  
Bloc des Gauches—Speech  
Clears Ground for Elections

Program Outlined by Premier  
Generally Makes an Excel-  
lent Impression

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 25—The National Party has at last received guidance. Raymond Poincaré, who has been blamed for not taking a definite party position, has now rallied his majority, and comes forward as its leader in the elections as in Parliament. This time his condemnation of the Bloc des Gauches is unmistakable. The Left Party is an extraordinary mixture of extreme Socialists and Liberals such as Edouard Herriot. M. Poincaré declares plainly against this amazing alliance.

"I am neither neutral nor indifferent in the political battle," he said, "though the chief duty of the Government is to assure liberty of elections and to allow universal suffrage to formulate its sovereign will in full independence. I am against what is called official candidates. But it is necessary to explain ideas and intentions."

How could light come out of a consultation of the people, asked M. Poincaré, if the Republicans were confounded with the Communists. How could the radicals who were not revolutionary join up with the Socialists who even refuse to pass a budget imposing taxes. He was confident that the governmental majority would not be under the influence of any unconstitutional party, whether Right or Left.

**Premier Removes Ambiguity**

Considerable satisfaction is felt that M. Poincaré should have removed any ambiguity concerning his attitude toward the radicals led by M. Herriot and Emile Caillaux, who after supporting the Government in the Ruhr occupation for a year, voting all credits, now denounce it in their newspapers and for election purposes are running with the pure Socialists. The issue has now become fairly clear, and M. Poincaré's speech is expected to have a great effect. He comes out for a moderate policy. He would have a revision of the present parliamentary methods which allow interminable speeches. M. Poincaré in his program put forward the restoration of finances, strict economy, co-ordination and justice in taxation, a speedy betterment of conditions in devastated regions, religious peace, secular schools, measures with regard to the birth rate, fight against alcoholism and a firm naturalization and emigration policy.

**Program Makes Good Impression**

M. Poincaré promised to protect liberty of conscience, to endeavor to awaken a desire for saving and thrift, to ameliorate industrial equipment, to diminish the cost of living, to develop confidence between the colonies and the metropolis. There were many other points in his program which has made an excellent impression.

In regard to foreign affairs, he would re-establish the French moral situation in the Orient by ratifying without further delay the Lausanne Treaty and defending traditional interests in Asia Minor. He would develop commercial relations on a better basis with countries with whom France has at present no settled agreement. A new economic régime with Germany must be prepared under the Versailles Treaty.

M. Poincaré naturally demanded reparations and guarantees of security. He would not allow to escape the opportunity offered by the success of the French operations, by the experts' reports and the preliminary decision of the Reparations Commission.

He would seek a general solution, but would not exchange real guarantees against mere German promises. They could not blindly trust a debtor who had never tried pay. They could not accept illusions for security. They would practice conciliation, without sacrificing prudence.

Altogether, it was a close-packed speech which has cleared the air and enables the National Party to go forward to the polls with banners flying.

**German Military Control**

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 25—The Conference of Ambassadors is now in a position to reply to the last note from Berlin on military control. That note is considered unsatisfactory. The allies, urged by London, will make response of a provisional nature and reserve a definitive reply till after the German elections.

**GREATER MELBOURNE PROPOSED**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 24—The Melbourne City Council has decided to make an attempt to unify the whole of the metropolitan municipalities into Greater Melbourne. The Council proposed to carry out the plan in stages. South Melbourne and Port Melbourne councils to be approached first, then Footscray, Brunswick, Richmond and Northcote, gradually extending to the remaining municipalities.

**PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SPEECH**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25—President Coolidge's recent speech continues to attract attention here, and Ramsay MacDonald is expected to declare "the British Government's attitude toward it in an address on foreign affairs he is to give during the week-end."







## UNIVERSITY WOMEN BACK ENFORCEMENT

Strict Observance Declared Essential to Nation—Equal Rights Bill Dodged

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, April 25.—The American Association of University Women officially allied itself with the growing movement for more rigorous law enforcement by adopting a recommendation of the resolutions committee declaring it to be the sense of the association that law enforcement in the strictest interpretation is essential to the welfare of the Nation.

"The association deprecates the present state of indifference to violation of law," it was stated in the resolution, "and records its observance that individual law observance is an absolute requisite to adequate law enforcement."

The convention split following a motion by Miss M. Carey Thomas pledged to maintain a neutral attitude on the equal rights amendment. It is probable that the question will again be brought up at next year's convention.

To the end that the efforts of organized women may be co-ordinated, the following resolution was presented and passed:

Whereas, The activities of women are now diffused through a large number of organizations, many performing identical or slightly overlapping functions; and

Whereas, The greatest results are achieved by concentration of effort, rather than by a scattering of energies;

Resolved, That this association authorizes and directs the president to appoint a committee to be known as the Committee for Co-operation Between Women's Organizations, to seek the appointment of a committee of three from each of the large women's organizations with a view to a survey of the situation and the formulation of a plan for a greater conservation of women's efforts, which plans shall be submitted at the next convention of the American Association of University Women.

There have been several indications that there are groups within the organization insisting that the time has come to push the activities of the association beyond the field of education. An outcropping of this feeling occurred during the report of the resolutions committee, when it was proposed that the association go on record as opposing the Japanese exclusion stand of Congress, as endangering good will between the United States and Japan, and as favoring reconsideration of the immigration bill to maintain the status quo as recommended by the Secretary of State.

Immediate objection was made from the floor that "immigration is a political issue and as such outside the province of the organization." It was countered that this was merely following out the program for co-operation between nations, upon which the association has acted by approving the League of Nations and the World Court. After some debate the resolution was tabled.

## PRESIDENT MASARYK'S VISIT IS UNOFFICIAL

By Special Cable  
ROME, April 25.—President Masaryk accompanied by his wife, will arrive in Italy today and will go to Torino, in Sicily, where he will remain for some time. Surprise is felt here at the announcement which appeared in the French press that President Masaryk's object in coming to Italy was to conclude an alliance with Italy on the same lines as the Italo-Yugoslav pact.

In official quarters it is stated that President Masaryk is only coming for private reasons, and that his visit is not official and is devoid of political importance. It may be, however, that he will see the Italian Prime Minister, who is going to Sicily next month, but in any event, the visit will be only an act of courtesy to the head of the Italian Government.

## VON HINDENBURG REAPPEARS

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, April 25.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who unlike General Ludendorff generally keeps in the background, spoke to 5000 members of Nationalist organizations in Wolfshagen yesterday. "Much has been taken from us," he said, "but deeds, not commiseration, are expected of men. You can contribute your part in preparing the German people for these deeds, in order that they may carry them out worthily when the time has come." General Hindenburg was greeted with great enthusiasm.

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We are compelled to make it every day.  
Try it!

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for the  
April Bride

A piece of silver, wrought by an artist-craftsman, to be treasured as an heirloom of the future. Or some pewter—now much in vogue. A crystal glass plate, a bit of pottery or some smart table linen.

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9 Park Street 7 W. 16th Street  
Boston New York

## Heads Women Voters' Nominating Committee



Miss Marion Delaney  
President of California League of Women Voters

## PEACE OVERTURES DOMINATE OPENING OF VOTERS' LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

addresses of welcome this morning and reports of officers, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president, in the chair. The report of Miss Sherwin included an appeal for support of the entire league program as at present constituted with the full complement of committees. She stated that institutes on government and politics will be conducted this summer by the league in co-operation with the University of Michigan, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of California, Stanford University, and the state normal school at Asheville, N. C. The league has been asked to co-operate in a commonwealth conference under the auspices of the University of Iowa and in a week's institute on government during the summer session of the University of Minnesota.

The national and state leagues have raised \$70,000 jointly and the national league has raised \$87,691 this year, according to the report of Miss Ludington.

The afternoon discussion was given over to a discussion of organization problems led by Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie of Massachusetts, Mrs. J. B. O'Hara of Florida, Mrs. C. B. Haworth of California, Mrs. Noble Brandon Judah of Illinois, Mrs. J. C. Layne of Kentucky and Mrs. W. H. Thompson of Kansas.

The main feature of this evening's mass meeting is to be the annual address of Mrs. Park.

Education, not courage, is the prime requisite of a policewoman, according to Commandant Allen of London, who has arrived to speak at the dinner next Monday evening in honor of the twelve famous women chosen by the league. England's hundred policewomen were uniformed, said Commandant Allen, and they have some 50 duties, all combining as a deterrent

force for the prevention of crime and protection of women and children.

## Loyalty Slur Rectified

Charges circulated by a subordinate in the United States Department of War against the loyalty of organizations in the women's joint congressional committee were brought before the opening session of the convention of the National League of Women Voters here today, with a letter from John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, announcing the destruction of charts containing the charges. The letter from Mr. Weeks to Mrs. Park follows:

With reference to the letter from your committee, dated April 2, 1924, complaining of the injustice done your organization by the circulation of a chart by a subordinate in the War Department, you are informed that all the charts complained of in the possession of the chemical warfare service, have been ordered destroyed. General Fries has been directed to inform all persons to whom these charts have been distributed from his office that there are errors in the chart and to request their destruction.

I regret that the charts containing the errors pointed out by your committee were circulated by any branch of the War Department.

Errors in statements made in the charts were read to the convention by Mrs. Park, chairman of the special committee appointed by the women's joint congressional committee, to take up the question with the War Department. The special committee asked for an investigation of the records of the chemical warfare service, of the War Department, on the ground that a woman known as librarian of the chemical warfare service had sent out copies of the charts.

The action of the committee and the letter by the Secretary will be laid before the American Association of University Women and the Young Women's Christian Association conventions this month, since these two organizations as well as the National League of Women Voters are members of the joint congressional committee.

## IRISH BOUNDARY SOLUTION REMOTE

British Government Considers Appointment of Dominion Statesman for Commission

By a PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25.—The appointment of a prominent overseas Dominion statesman to preside over the Irish boundary commission is under consideration by the British Government as a way out of the deadlock created by the breakdown of the conference here. The official statement issued when the conference separated last evening, after 4½ hours sitting in the Colonial Office behind closed doors, is merely negative. After giving the names of those present, it states only that "after a prolonged discussion it did not find it possible to reach an agreement."

The meeting, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands, was not unfriendly, but neither side felt able to recede from its previous position and although the members are not immediately leaving London the prospect of any mutual settlement by agreement is now considered remote.

In these circumstances William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, is pressing for the fulfillment of article 12 in the Home Rule Act of 1920, which provides in the event which has now arisen for the appointment of a commission comprising one representative from Ulster, one from the Free State, with a chairman nominated by Great Britain to settle the boundary in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as is compatible with economic and geographical conditions.

The Free State, last autumn nominated Professor Eoin MacNeill as its representative on this commission. Ulster refuses to name a representative and claims that the commission is unable to proceed without him. The legal aspect of this contention is disputed, but the Government's advisers here are said to have reported that Ulster is correct.

Ramsay MacDonald is now being pressed from Liberal quarters as well as by the Free State Government to introduce legislation in the British Parliament to make the commission effective without Ulster's consent. This intensely controversial proposal is now under consideration.

At present it will be remembered that somewhat more than half the inhabitants alike, in Fermanagh and Tyrone counties and in Londonderry City—all now included in Ulster—are Roman Catholics who favor transfer to the Free State. Mr. Cosgrave claims these large areas, therefore, in their entirety and will take no less.

Yet Sir James Craig, on Oct. 12 last, said: "Not a yard of our territory will be handed over to a foreign flag and our enemies will have to trample over my grave before they steal a yard of it."

When there is added to this the fact that the Great Northern Railway cuts the boundary in 27 places within a few miles it will be seen how difficult is the problem to be solved.

## Home Beautiful EXPOSITION ONE WEEK ONLY Mechanics Bldg., Boston OPENS SAT. 2 P. M. ALL NEXT WEEK 10 A. M. - 10 P. M.

## Everybody Is Going!

Five Great Halls — 4 Orchestras  
GRAND PASSEUR  
Thursday Afternoon and Evening  
SPECIAL DAILY PRIZES  
MACDONALD HIGHLANDERS BAND  
American debut of  
MILIE, HELENE GARDIES  
Direct from European Triumph  
HOME BEAUTIFUL WEDDING  
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29TH  
Admission Including Tax 55c  
Personal Direction Chester I. Campbell

## Australian Flight Making Good Progress

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
Melbourne, April 24

A T A LUNCHEON in Darwin, Wing Commander Goble said he was satisfied that he had demonstrated that the class of machine he was using was suitable for the tropics, both for commerce and war.

The airmen are overhauling the seaplanes and the engine and effecting minor repairs before leaving for Derby, Western Australia, on Saturday.

## PAN-GERMANS ADMIT HELFFERICH'S PASSING IS IRRETRIEVABLE LOSS

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, April 25.—The passing of Karl Helfferich reported yesterday greatly agitated the German public and is considered here as an event of far-reaching political importance.

The Pan-Germans openly admit that there is nobody to fill the gap in their ranks caused by his loss. The Conservative Lokal Anzeiger declares that the railway accident in Bellinzona is like a lost battle for the Pan-Germans and adds that Herr Helfferich was largely responsible for the nationalistic wave sweeping through Germany. Germania—the organ of the Chancellor, Wilhelm Marx—does not hesitate to call his activity "disastrous for the German people."

The Democratic Berliner Tageblatt points out that he was responsible for the inflation and collapse of the mark during the Ruhr battle.

The passing on of Herr Helfferich will make it easier for the Government to accept the experts' scheme, it is held here in well-informed circles. Hugo Stinnes and Karl Helfferich, it is said, may be regarded as the two leaders of the opposition against reparations payments. While Herr Stinnes undermined the "fulfillment policy" from the economic side, Herr Helfferich did the same from the political side. Both men exercised considerable influence on their followers, since both were looked on as geniuses in their respective branches. Now these two men have passed on the road leading to a peaceful settlement with France appears much clearer, it is said here. The Government should no longer have to reckon with the same internal opposition in carrying out the experts' plan as when these two were still active.

In the meantime, the board of directors of the Federal Union of German Industry adopted a resolution

## POLICE BAR TEMPLE ROADS TO INDIA'S "UNTOUCHABLES"

Caste Struggle Continues in Cochin Area With Both Sides Showing Grim Determination

By Special Cable  
BOMBAY, April 25.—Grim determination is being shown by both parties engaged in the social struggle at Vaikom temple in the Cochin area. Every day the usual relays of volunteer "untouchables" are sent to the prohibited roads, only to find their path barricaded by policemen. The Maharaja, divan, and other high officials are trying to devise means to ease the situation.

According to judicial pronouncements of the Travancore high court there are two kinds of public roads—the state or king's highway and the common highway. The former is thrown open to all the people, while the latter is open to a limited class only. The public are urged not to act in a manner distasteful to the religious sentiments of the majority of the people.

Regarding Vaikom temple, no right of passage can be claimed, except by those entitled to worship in the temple. The Government is trustee in administering the trust and must see that past usage and customs are undisturbed. The Satyagrahas (Lovers of Truth) contend that every citizen has a right to use roads that are maintained by public funds and that a denial of this right is illegal.

Yesterday which declared the experts' plan to be a feasible basis for solving the reparations problems and decided to support the German Government's friendly attitude toward the scheme.

editor of the New York Herald and Tribune. Reports here are that he is to get \$12,000 a year. He came to Illinois in 1907.

## BRITISH AIRMEN END FIRST PART OF FLIGHT

KARACHI, British India, April 24.—The flight of 700 miles here from Bunder Abbas, Persia, by Stuart MacLaren and his companions in the British around-the-world venture, was made without incident. The weather conditions were ideal and the arrival was exactly on schedule time. All the airmen were in excellent health, although a little weary.

Their arrival here ends the first stage of their world flight. They now have covered about 4800 miles, or approximately, one-fifth of the total distance. The next section, to Tokyo, is roughly 5880 miles.

## PROFESSOR IS MADE EDITOR

URBANA, Ill., April 25.—Prof. S. P. Sherman, head of the department of English at the University of Illinois, resigned today to become literary

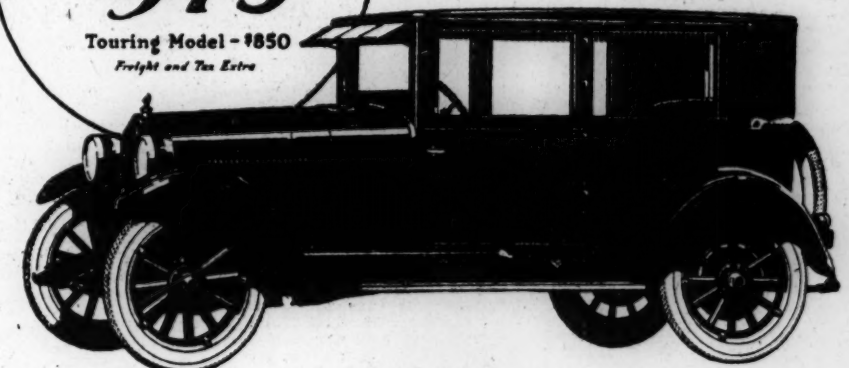
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—From MOTOR, of London, Eng.

"Hudson has produced a super Essex—the closed model of which for the first time puts the reputation of a builder of fast and stylish cars behind a product selling for less than a thousand dollars. It looks like the proverbial knockout."  
—From Automobile Topics.

"To the practiced eye of the engineer the New Essex reveals itself as an exceptionally clever job of designing—which the salesman will call a wonderful value, while the beholder, accustomed to thinking in more concrete terms of mechanical performance, will call it a car of which Hudson engineers have a right to be proud."  
—From Motor Life.

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Small Druggets—Note Low Prices: 4x7 Feet, \$12.00; 3x6 Feet, \$8.00; 23x5 Feet, \$5.00; Mats, \$2.00.



## Greeks' Celebration of Easter Brings Boston Old World Touch

### Procession, Religious Service, and Festival at Washington-Street Restaurant Mark the Commemoration

*The New Structure Is Located at Ruggles and Parker Streets, Roxbury, and an Informal Easter Meeting Will Be Held in the Auditorium Sunday Afternoon*

## TECHNOLOGY OPEN TO PUBLIC TONIGHT

### Student Guides to Explain Operation of Various Laboratories

With the combined professional societies as hosts and students to conduct visitors through the laboratories and exhibit rooms, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will hold an annual open house this evening and invite inspection by the public. The Pratt Memorial Building is to be the center of activities from which parties will start. The various departments will demonstrate their work.

Four special exhibits of particular interest to the non-technically trained are the Clark Collection of Marine Prints recently presented to Technology which trace the development in ship design in historical pictures from the fifteenth century to the clipper ships of the pre-Civil War period; the aeronautical exhibit with its wind tunnel and models of the various airplanes tested; the military science department's exhibit of a Mark VII tank; several tractors and types of artillery; and the collection of prize drawings of the architectural department.

Special experiments will be performed for the guests. The new turbine of the mechanical engineering department will undergo a test run in the steam laboratory and a number of specimen structural steel beams and different kinds of timbers will be broken in the testing materials laboratory. The electrical, textile and hydraulic laboratories also have sched-

The Richards are dressing laboratory as well as the others of the mining department will be open for inspection but will not be in operation. Visitors will be conducted through the chemical, heat treatment, biological and X-ray laboratories where the work will be explained by guides but no tests will be undertaken.

"Open House Night" has become an annual affair held to acquaint the public with the institute. E. A. Milne '21 is in charge of the committee of undergraduates handling the program and students from the various departments will serve as guides.

## METHODISTS PLAN PICTORIAL EXHIBIT

Paintings at Conference to Depict  
World Work of Church

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25 (Special)—Methodism's work around the world will be visualized at the qua-

biennial general conference to open here next Thursday, not only by verbal pictures drawn by denomination leaders of many nations and by pageants and exhibits throughout next month, but also by 10,000 square feet of oil paintings to be mounted on the walls of the basement of the Municipal Auditorium, in which the principal sessions of the conference will be held.

Some of the paintings are of symbolic character, but most have been prepared under the guidance of more than 5,000 photographs of actual scenes and characters brought from the near and far quarters of the earth.

The work of numerous artists of note is represented and a survey of the walls and booths will constitute a veritable "round-the-world" excursion in Methodism.

This pictorial exhibit is being arranged under the direction of the Methodist committee on conservation and advance and representatives of

The Methodist book concern, whose photographic collection was drawn upon for the information and instruction of the conference visitors.

One panel, 34 feet long and 11 feet high, portrays John Wesley with two hemispheres, on either side, illustrative of the theme, "The World Is My Parish." Another, "The Sea of Faces," is symbolic of China.

The mahogany room upstairs is being converted into a book and gift shop and reference department, where church publications and souvenirs will be on sale.

**STATE CHAMBER'S NEW OFFICE**  
Announcement has been made from  
the office of the state Chamber of Com-

merce that on and after May 1 the headquarters of the organization will be located at Rooms 1101 and 1102 in the new Lawyers' Building at No. 11 Beaco Street. The state Chamber has been in its present quarters at 6 Beaco Street since its organization in 1911. Edwin W. Smith of Westfield is president.

men religious ceremony will come tomorrow night, two hours before midnight, when the congregation gathers at the little church at 47 Westminster Street, South End for its annual Easter services.

The church long has been inadequate to hold comfortably the number of people that attend it. It was expected that this year's Easter services could be held in the new church at Ruggles and Parker streets, but finishing of the interior has not sufficiently progressed. However, there will be an informal meeting there of the congregation Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. It is the first year since the church was burned that the Easter not-nash

As the night progresses the men form a circle, in a space considerably too small, and do a national dance to the accompaniment of what is evidently an ever-so-amusing folk song. Their boots beat furiously on the floor, the older people look on with tolerant amusement and the children beat their small hands in time with the music. Occasionally the men come forth from the kitchen—the most odorous of his labors over by that time—and join in the singing. The crêpe paper festoons hanging from the ceiling, the little standards of silken flags posted on the pillars of the booths vibrate and shimmer and it is all very gay.

The date of the Greek Easter is never fixed. This year it happens to come a week later than the Easter of other churches. The Greek festival date is fixed by phase of the moon. Custom says it shall fall on the Sunday following the last full moon after the spring moon. The calculation was set during the fourth century and never has been changed. Sometimes it comes a week later than the Latin Easter, sometimes a month later, rarely on the same day, but in any case it never occurs before the Greek Easter.

**Procession in Cambridge Tonight**  
The custom of the evening procession in the Greek church dates back to the early centuries, too, and marks the event of the burial of Jesus by Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus. Tonight the procession will leave the church at the corner of Magazine and Franklin streets, in Cambridge at about seven o'clock, will move down Franklin to Pearl Street to Massachusetts Avenue to City Hall, thence back to the church.

Each year the Greek Easter celebration is curiously untouched by modern modification. Perhaps next year in the new church in Boston a more elaborate pageantry, inspired by

gregation will make its way through the streets to the restaurant in Washington Street, favorite as the gathering place for both social and business purposes among the Greeks in Boston. The streets along the way by that time Saturday night are nearly deserted. The gaudily colored lights in the fantastic necklace of electric signs flung across tall buildings in the Washington Street cavern will have winked out.

The point from which best to acquaint oneself with the Greek Easter

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 25—Opposition to the plan for a readjustment of wages in the shoe industry here developed at the first hearing on the subject held yesterday when the cutters' local, represented by seven of its members, declared that a proposition of such magnitude should not be undertaken until after there had been a complete investigation of competitive prices which they declared would require a period of at least two months

celebration as when the restaurant enlargement was most elaborately decorated than it was three years ago, when fewer Americans knew it. There are more tables and booths because the Greeks have come to be known as good hosts and their restaurant is noisy and gay and bright and economical and invites that element—both Greek and American—in the community that likes to sit and argue cheerfully and endlessly over its meals. The hospitable atmosphere gives a warm welcome to whoever might wear the mantle and the fewer women and children come in from church to the tables set with snowy linen and slender vases of flowers and bowls of heaped-up purple and cerise and lemon yellow and bright green eggs. Eggs are a symbol of the resurrection, going back to pre-Christian mythology, with the Greeks. The flowers—jonquils, narcissus, pansies—bright and carnations—please the Greek taste for a variety of color. . . . Always, when the Greeks bid Americans come to their Easter celebration they emphasize the invitation with: "Do come—it will be very lively—very gay—there will be many lovely floweries. . . ."

A rainy night would dim one touch that is particularly charming about Greek Easter. The figures now brought the guests from the church to the restaurant with long burning candles, lighted in their hands. They are always skillful enough to combat a wind, but the rain may complicate matters. Perhaps the flaming candles symbolize the Greek fires which stand for the triumph of spring over winter. Even when the celebrants file into the restaurant they make no compromise with electric lights, but simply post their tapers on the walls and on their table, adding to the pictorial whole myriad small flames, flickering this way and that in the draft.

**Children Join in Festivities**

It is the one night in the year when the very young folk of the Greek families are permitted to join the social activities away from home. They come, with their jeweled and festively decorated mothers, and sit primly, with sparkling eyes, at the tables with their flowers and brightly colored eggs, and odorous with holiday dishes of lamb and chicken.

Their manners are impeccable. Sometimes, as the festivities progress, they dance among themselves decorously, or their piping little voices join in the singing of the folk songs which, how-

ago for establishment of closer relations between the students of the children attending that school and the teachers.

**CAPT. O'BRIEN TO STAY AT POST**

Capt. John H. O'Brien of Worcester, judge advocate of the Massachusetts department, American Legion, has been retained in the office until the next state convention of the Legion in August. He announces that Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, state commander, has declined to consider his recent resignation and "as a matter of personal loyalty to him I have decided to withdraw the resignation." His statement was confirmed by General Edwards.

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# TWILIGHT TALES

## An April Picnic

THE first week in April, but the ice was still 10 inches thick on the lake where David and Nancy lived, far, far north of the Washington Weather Man's abode. The snow was still deep in the pine woods, but along the road and by the sunny shore of the lake any little pair of bright eyes could spy arbutus leaves poking through.

On Saturday morning David looked out at the glorious sunshine and the pine trees bending their tops in the wind, and then made a dive for his skates.

"Oh, Mumsey! I'm going skating before the ice melts any more; you and Nancy coming?"

"We're coming, Sonny, and what's more, we'll take along lunch, and dry kindling wood, and have a jolly little picnic on the island."

"Ooh, Mumsey! Hooray!" (Duet by Nancy and David.)

"What's still more, your athletic mother will carry the pack; and too, David, if the ice should be too soft on top for skates I have another plan for getting to the island. Where is Daddy's new skate-sail? Anybody know?"

"In the boathouse, Mums, with the toboggans."

"All right; fine! David, you bring three nice red apples from the Baldwin barrel down cellar. Nancy, you pack some small kindling, matches, and the box of bouillon cubes in our camp satchel, and put it in the bottom of the little green knapsack while I make the sandwiches; and we'll be off in no time at all."

No sooner said than done; and when they reached the boathouse David was first on the ice. But his face and voice were both sad as he called back to the others:

"Too soft—skates cut right through. Oh dear, what'll we do now?"

"Do, do, huckleberry do!" sang Mother with a twinkle in her eye.

"I've been wanting to try this ever since the family owned a skate-sail. Come on, Chicks, climb aboard if you don't want to be left behind." And there was Mother, perched away forward on the long toboggan, kneeling on the cushion, with the skate-sail across her shoulders tugging hard in the breeze.

"Quick, quick!" she called again, and

the children piled on behind as fast as their legs could carry them, just as the strange-looking craft cut loose and started off at a merry pace. Beyond the point of land that made the break-water for their dock the wind took

them flying. Mother found she could steer entirely by the slant of the sail—now tilting it a little to the right, now to the left, and the soft top layer of ice never cracked under the smooth burden of the toboggan at all. The kindly wind took them close to the island, where a little stone fireplace cropped out of the snow, and there they made some hot soup and baked potatoes in the embers and had a beautiful picnic; probably the last of the winter season, for the big spring thaw had begun.

The children voted Mother's new sport of toboggan-sailing the greatest fun of the year, and they are looking forward to doing a lot of it next winter. They say it is just as good as the Magic Carpet in the Arabian Nights Tales.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



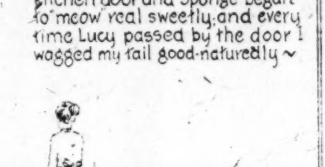
A hungry spell came over Snubs and he shortly before noon today so we decided to see if we could not persuade Lucy to give us a bite or two.



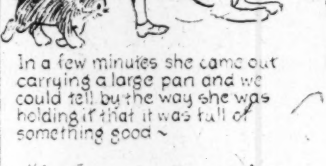
We camped in front of the kitchen door and Snubs began to meow real sweetly, and every time Lucy passed by the door I wagged my tail good-naturedly.



In a few minutes she came out carrying a large pan and we could tell by the way she was holding it that it was full of something good.



But hiddlesticks, it was nothing but a lot of potato peelings for the chickens to nibble on!



But the funny part of it was we got to arguing as to which of us had been fooled the worse and we forgot all about being hungry!



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## CHAMPION AMBER CREST WINS HORSE SHOW PREMIER TROPHY

Newcomers at Brooklyn Yield Honors Lead to M. B. Fuller—Three-Harness Tandems Recall Former Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25.—Mortimer B. Fuller of Scranton, Pa., with his famous chestnut gelding Amber Crest, carried off at the third session of the Brooklyn Horse Show last night, the "President's Trophy," the chief prize of the show. It is offered each year by Thomas L. Leeming, president of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, and is open to all saddle horses, owned and ridden by amateurs.

Mr. Fuller not only won the "President's Trophy," but also by this and other victories during the third night, led the show with six firsts to his credit, three seconds and a fourth. The newcomers who had on so bravely the first two nights, Clarence H. Taubel of Delanco, N. J., and C. M. O'Boyle of Pittston, Pa., had a turn in their fortunes and scored but poorly the third night.

Mr. Taubel added but one second, a third and a fourth to his former large winnings, and Mr. O'Boyle made even a poorer record, with only two thirds and a fourth. So with the show half through, the novices who began so well have slipped back and one experienced exhibitor rises to the top.

Amber Crest, however, did not win easily. Thirteen of the best saddle horses possible were arrayed against him, Brooklyn putting into the field her three most famous mounts, horses that have won many ribbons at the National and elsewhere—Miss Janet Mackay's Cherokee Princess, Miss Clara S. Peck's Winona and Miss Elizabeth Greve's Princess Pat. It was beautiful class throughout, followed carefully by the spectators.

In addition the evening's "bill" was an excellent one. It was undeniably Amber Crest's night, for in another class, that of saddle geldings, over 14 hands 2 inches, he won first from such horses as George Crouch's Sun King, C. M. O'Boyle's Rin Tin Tin, J. A. P. Ramsdell's King Coal and Dilwyne Farm's Powelton. Sun King took award with Rin Tin Tin third.

Then Mr. Fuller added a first in the ponies in harness sweepstakes with Sunrise, a brown gelding, and a second in the pony harness pairs with Sunrise and his mate, Sunbeam.

The harness pony sweepstakes was a brisk one, the newcomers to the show ring, the Misses Carpenter of Delaware (Dilwyne Farms) and Mr. O'Boyle crowding the relatively "old timer," Scranton man.

It was not so hard a class as it might have been, however, for the famous ponies of Mrs. Byford Ryan of Long Island had been withdrawn Tuesday morning—a distinct loss to the Brooklyn show.

The Ryan ponies long have been famous. They are prize winners supreme, and much sharp contesting was promised from their entries. There were to have included Fullgora, Princess Fulange, Nimbus, Balor, Trillo Lancelot, five smart ponies. In addition, there were to have been daily exhibitions of Mrs. Ryan's pony four-in-hand coach, driven by the renowned whip, Morris E. Howlett, a spectacular novelty that would have attracted considerable interest.

One feature of the night was notable, bringing with it many memories of the past—a competition of three harness tandems. There was a day in horse showing when no night's pro-

gram was complete without its tandem classes.

Mr. Taubel, Miss Mildred Bedell and Franklin B. Jourdan tried their skill in this modern harness tandem class of last night. For Mr. Jourdan, Hamilton H. Salmon of Brooklyn, veteran society whip, captured first, holding the reins over Irvington Ganymede and Waddington Rector.

Mr. Salmon is vice-president of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn and during this show is the club's ranking officer, the president, Thomas Leeming, being on a trip around the world.

Second place in this tandem contest went to Mr. Taubel, with Briar Footprint and Seaton Victoria. Seaton Victoria comes from the old Judge Moore stock, and Briar Footprint was last year one of the best in the harness stables of Miss Jean Browne Scott, the young Philadelphia girl who showed so brilliantly for two or three years, while still in school. The third tandem entry was Miss Mildred Bedell's Seaton Clown and Michah, handled by Charles Fowkes.

The cavalry remounts brought much applause and the victor was the United States Military Academy brown gelding, Brett. The bay and middleweight hunters gave Mrs. John C. Loud of Brooklyn a first with her bay gelding, Broadstream, and John J. Farrell, whose father, James A. Farrell, is president of the United States Steel Corporation, a red with his brown, Guardsman.

## STATE TO FOSTER MANUAL WORKERS

New Zealand Concerned Over Boys' Preference for Professions

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, March 21 (Special Correspondence).—Preference among boys for black-coated occupations over trades has been causing increasing concern in New Zealand. It has come to be realized that the schools are turning out too many lawyers and clerks and not enough carpenters and other skilled workers. The Apprentices Act of 1923 was a serious attempt to remedy this state of affairs. At the national conference of grocers, held in Auckland this week, the Minister of Labor, G. J. Anderson, who was responsible for the act, gave a valuable address on its provisions.

The speaker said that the Government was constantly being required to find money for schools of instruction.

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but these were chiefly for the professions. The present demand for a dental school in Auckland was not considered strange, but if Auckland were to ask for schools to turn out tailors, carpenters, or bricklayers there would be considerable surprise. Within a generation or two, however, he hoped it would be considered as right to have such schools as to teach people to care for and pull out teeth. Far too many boys were aiming to enter the professions, and the trend of the education system, especially in secondary schools, was to that end. It would be better for the country to have good tradesmen than inferior doctors or lawyers or clergymen.

The Minister said that the old personal relationships between master and apprentices had been lost in the changed conditions of modern life, and the tradesman who knew all about his trade and its principles was becoming rarer. The foundations for the successful working of the new act were laid in the schools. Headmasters were required to study pupils from a new angle, so as to discover if they had aptitude for any particular calling. A boy dull in mathematics or literature might be smart with his hands. The headmaster would report to parents and to the registrar of apprentices on aptitudes of boys, and through a juvenile labor bureau employers would be able to obtain the boys best fitted for a particular trade.

Local committees, set up according to trades, would decide as to the suitability of employers to take apprentices and the cancellation of indentures. There was provision for the sharing of apprentices between employers, and for adults to graduate from "blind alley" occupations to skilled trades through apprenticeship. Special importance was attached to the establishment of trade schools. A majority of employers employing a majority of employees in a district could set up a school for teaching their trade, other employers being required to contribute to its upkeep. In appealing to employers for co-operation in this matter the minister mentioned that a bricklayers' school in New South Wales had been a great success. After 13 weeks at the school and 18 months in the trade, apprentices were able to lay 1000 bricks in a day.

## SCHOOL BOARD ELECTS WOMAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 25.—A woman has been named an assistant superintendent of Chicago's schools. Miss Elizabeth Murphy was elected by the Board of Education to one of five such posts. She was superintendent of a school district.

We simply feel that the rendition of a copyrighted musical in which we think Congress intended the words "perform publicly for profit," it is absolutely essential that there be an assemblage of persons, an audience so congregated for the purpose of hearing what transpires at the place of amusement.

In order to constitute a public performance in the sense in which we think Congress intended the words "perform publicly for profit," it is absolutely essential that there be an assemblage of persons, an audience so congregated for the purpose of hearing what transpires at the place of amusement.

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## RADIOCASTERS WIN COPYRIGHT FIGHT

Court Rules They Need Not Pay Fee to Holder

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Radio-casting stations using copyrighted musical numbers won a decision in the United States Court Wednesday when Judge Smith Hickenlooper dismissed a petition filed to halt radiocasting of such numbers without paying the holder of the copyright.

The suit was filed by Jerome H. Remick & Co., New York music publishers against the American Automobile Accessories Company of Cincinnati, a manufacturer of radio receiving sets and parts. Judge Hickenlooper, in his opinion, said he did not think the rendition of a song in the seclusion of a radiocasting studio is a public performance within the intent of Congress in enacting the copyright law.

Judge Hickenlooper, in his opinion, said: "In order to constitute a public performance in the sense in which we think Congress intended the words 'perform publicly for profit,' it is absolutely essential that there be an assemblage of persons, an audience so congregated for the purpose of hearing what transpires at the place of amusement."

We simply feel that the rendition of a copyrighted musical in which we think Congress intended the words "perform publicly for profit," it is absolutely essential that there be an assemblage of persons, an audience so congregated for the purpose of hearing what transpires at the place of amusement.

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TRAFFIC EXPERTS  
STUDYING ROADS

Connecticut Survey Made by  
Government—To Adapt Roads  
to Business Needs, Report

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25 (Special)—After a survey of motor truck traffic in Connecticut, J. Gordon McKay, highway economist of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, says in a preliminary report that the development of combined motor truck, rail and water service transportation is a practicable possibility in New England in view of the fact that the majority of industrial cities are situated within a maximum distance of 40 miles from available water shipping points.

The survey was made by the United States Bureau of Public Roads in co-operation with the state highway department, the chief purpose being to obtain data concerning the character of travel over the roadways which would enable designers of the roads to suit the particular road's foundation to the peculiar needs of traffic over the highway.

The statistics thus obtained are expected to prove of great value in effecting the nation-wide economies in the cost of road construction. The Connecticut survey was the first of its kind ever undertaken in the United States and present plans contemplate its use as a basis for further study in a number of other states. Mr. McKay says:

Combined truck and water transportation between Connecticut points and New York City provides an overnight movement of freight as well as a pick-up and delivery service outside of port towns. This modern combination of highway transportation with rail and water agencies for the movement of freight is an economic function of motor transportation and offers an extensive field for development, supplementing and extending the facilities of rail and water service.

Speed Is Object

It is not competitive, provides a pick-up and delivery service, allocates the short haul to motor transportation and the long haul to rail or water, and provides rapid transportation of less-than-carload lots of freight from consignor to consignee, which is the aim of effective transportation.

The volume of products shipped by New England manufacturers and by motor truck transportation is compared with their express and rail tonnage. It is largely a question of service time. Certain types of commodities are especially adapted to motor truck transportation. In the majority of cases the character of the commodity, the volume regularly available for shipment, and the service offered, determine the method of transportation.

Railroad freight congestion and rail embargoes force manufacturers to ship goods by motor truck in both the long and short haul. Rail embargoes result in an immediate increase in the volume of net tons of freight transported over the Connecticut highway system.

The improvement of rail service in New England, particularly beyond the 30-mile haul, results in a decrease in the use of motor truck transportation in the long haul. Actual or potential competition of motor trucking companies with rail or water service is an incentive to both rail and water operating companies to provide effective transportation.

Warns of Overloading

The primary purpose of rail transportation is the line haul of freight and not the collection or distribution of freight at terminals. Carefully organized and efficiently operated terminal trucking companies, assured of the co-operation of the rail and steamship operators, will materially "speed-up" the terminal movement of freight, decreasing the volume of freight warehoused, reduce the cost of moving freight through terminals, and above all, lower the rail delivery time of less-than-carload lots of freight.

The report shows that the passenger car usage of the Connecticut highway system is largely for non-business purposes. The statistics indicate that 23.5 per cent of the passenger mileage is for business purposes with 76.5 per cent for non-business usage. Sufficient information has been obtained to clearly indicate the major traffic routes which require constant supervision of construction, maintenance and policing to insure service and safety to traffic.

The report also reveals that prior to the adoption of a policy of more rigid enforcement of motor truck freight laws in this State some months ago, overloading was practiced extensively. An analysis of loaded trucks over an extended period showed that 28.6 per cent were loaded above rated capacity.

In regard to this situation, Mr. McKay says:

Motor truck overloading is an uneconomical practice and forces a state to constantly police its highway system to prevent it. The influence of highway law enforcement in Connecticut is shown by the large decline in such cases during the past year. This decrease is partly due to a realization by motor truck owners of the rapid depreciation of their vehicles when constantly overloaded, but primarily the decrease is due to police enforcement of the Connecticut laws regulating loaded trucks.

MR. GOMPERS STATES  
LABOR'S NEW POLICY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the closing session of the National Civic Federation's annual conference yesterday, declared that the present economic policy of the American Federation of Labor favored the annulment of restrictive legislation like the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the resumption of freedom of activity and initiative for both industry and labor.

Speaking on what he called the new economic philosophy of federation, Mr. Gompers declared that the present ideal of American trade unionism was an industrial ideal to secure partnership of control in the field of industry and to broaden the basis of responsible ownership so that wage earners eventually would come to have a due stake and a due control in the conditions of their livelihood.

BISHOPS CONSIDER  
METHODISTS' NEEDS

Problems of Urban and Suburban  
Church and "Foreign Resi-  
dents" Coming Before Session

EAST NORTHFIELD, April 25 (Special)—In their deliberations today in revision of the Episcopal address prepared by Bishop Joseph F. Berry of Philadelphia, the Board of Methodist Bishops today gave special attention to questions related to the needs of the foreign-speaking population of America and the problems faced by the urban and suburban churches. The affairs of the benevolence and philanthropic agencies of the church received consideration, and some time was devoted to educational matters. Following their custom on such occasions no word was given as to the trend of the discussions or conclusions.

Last night two additional committees were named. The first to consider the matter of establishing a proper and helpful spiritual atmosphere at the general conference. This committee consists of Bishops Anderson, Hughes, Warner, Burns, Blake, Jones and Keeney.

The second committee is to consider the question of the presidency of the conference, to fix the order of presiding bishops and to determine at what sessions they will preside. This committee consists of Bishops Berry, Anderson, Henderson, Welch and Birney.

In forming this committee the board considered a change which may change the entire plan of selecting presiding bishops of the conference and do away with the old order of selecting bishops as presiding officers in the order of their election as bishops. It is the desire to have as many as possible, if not all of the bishops, preside at one or another session of the conference and the duties of this new committee is to consider the question thoroughly and to devise a better plan for the selection of presiding officers.

If this is done, which now seems likely, it will break a precedent of many years' standing and inaugurate a new order in the administration of general conference business.

COLLEGE CONFERENCE  
DRAWS YOUNG WOMEN

KINGSTON, R. I., April 25—Seven New England educational colleges sent young woman student delegates to a conference at the Rhode Island State College today in the interests of woman students at such institutions. The colleges represented were Rhode Island State, Connecticut Agricultural, Massachusetts Agricultural, Bates, and the Universities of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

The conference, called by the Rhode Island State Girls' Student Government Association, was welcomed by Alice L. Edwards, dean of the young women's department at the college. Later Howard Edwards, president of Rhode Island State, addressed the students. The conference will be concluded tomorrow.

NECESSARIES BOARD  
EXTENSION IS VOTED

The Massachusetts Senate today passed the bill extending the life of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life to May 1, 1928.

Under a suspension of the rules the Senate passed a bill giving Lexington and Concord the authority to appropriate money for the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, which falls on April 19, 1925.

LIBRARY MUST GO TO PEOPLE,  
DECLARE INSTITUTE SPEAKERS

Success of Book Wagon in "Selling" Service Emphasized  
—Operation of District Branches Advocated

Modern, progressive libraries are to take the place of those that have been patronized only slightly, as a result of the Institute for Librarians, conducted by the Massachusetts division of public libraries, which closes its ninth annual session at the Boston Public Library this afternoon. If the plans of their respective librarians are put into effect by trustees.

One of the librarians said this morning that she would call a meeting of her trustees immediately to get their support in putting through some of the ideas gained at the institute. She also planned to call meetings of present committees and to form additional committees.

Small as her town was, she planned library branches—deposits in schools or factories or other points of vantage. She had many ideas for bulletin boards, posters and book displays and means of making the library rooms more attractive.

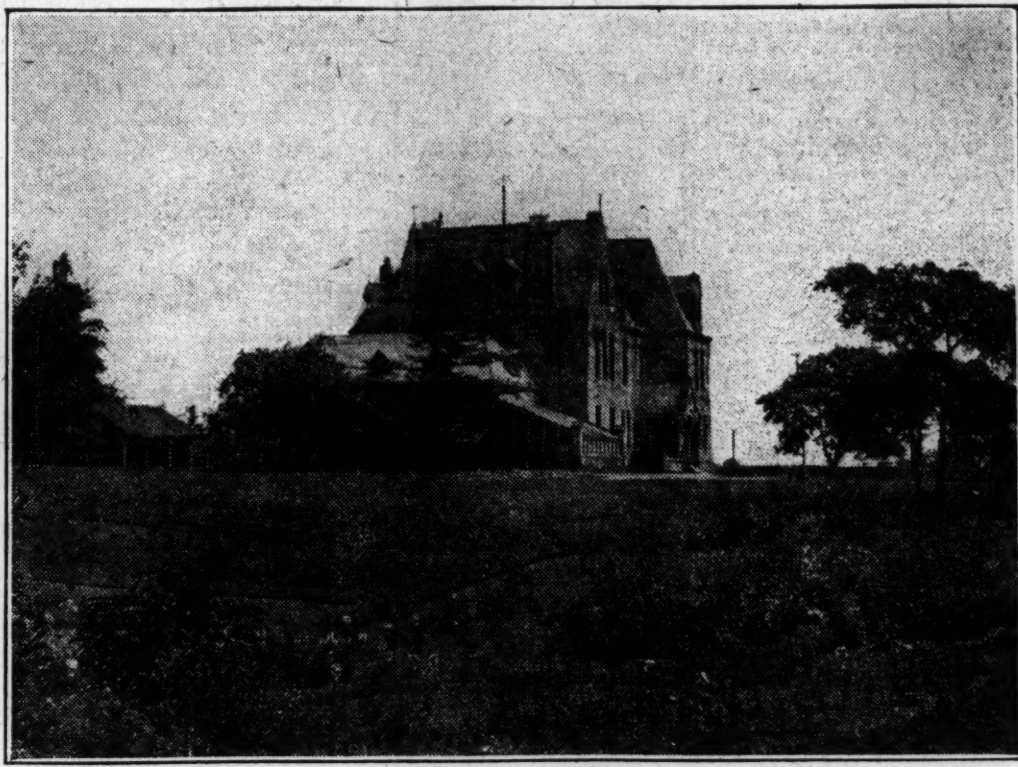
This morning was given over largely to a discussion of technical questions tending to make library service more efficient. The afternoon program calls for an address by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, on the interdependence of school and library.

George H. Tripp of the New Bedford Public Library is to talk to teachers from the librarian's standpoint. Miss Cora A. Newton of the Bridgewater Normal School, is to tell what teachers expect from librarians.

Taking the library to the people was the theme for discussion yesterday. Speakers agreed that it was not enough merely to establish a library, but that it must be taken to the people themselves. In other words, it must be "sold."

The people must be made to understand that it contains something they want and induced to go there for it. Sometimes, even, the books must be taken to the very spot where they are. This is accomplished through the book wagon. It is used successfully on Staten Island, a well-equipped wagon going to a given point at a given hour with a load of books which

Bussey Institution, Forest Hills, Mass.



Two-Day Session of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies Is Being Held at the Building

BOSTON OFFICE  
UNDER INQUIRY

Political Talk Concerns Retention of U. S. Attorney

Whether an investigation of the office of Robert O. Harris, U. S. attorney at Boston, is now in the making as the result of complaints made to the Department of Justice that liquor violations were not being prosecuted by him, was discussed in political circles today.

Parker N. Jenkins, a Boston real estate operator and prominent member of the Massachusetts Republican League, who filed charges against Mr. Harris in 1923, which never were taken up under the incumbency of the administration of Harry M. Daugherty as Attorney-General, today said that two weeks ago he had been asked by a former Government official if he was prepared to go to Washington and give testimony in support of his charges against the United States attorney at Boston. He replied that he was ready to do so at any time.

Following Mr. Harris' interview with President Coolidge yesterday and a conference with Harlan F. Stone, new Attorney-General, in Washington yesterday, the complaints took on political significance.

It is political gossip that President Coolidge and Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, would welcome a change in the federal attorneyship at Boston, but that Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator, and Louis A. Coolidge, candidate for the Republican nomination to the United States Senate, would retain him. Doubt was expressed if Mr. Harris' office will be investigated.

MR. BAKER WINS  
REAPPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, April 25—Reappointment of Roland M. Baker as postmaster at Boston was decided upon at a conference today between President Coolidge and Postmaster-General New

NATURAL HISTORY  
SOCIETIES MEET

New England Federation Holding Two-Day Session

An open forum of naturalists, at which the most recent findings in the study of plant, bird, and insect life in this section of the United States will be discussed and compared, will take place at 7:30 this evening at Bussey Institution, Forest Hills, as a leading feature of the annual two-day meeting of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies. At this meeting, which began this afternoon with an exhibition of native entomological and botanical specimens and several of the most modern apparatus used in field work, more than 20 affiliated societies from five states are represented, as follows:

Massachusetts (in Boston)—Appalachian Mountain Club, Barton Science Club, Boston Malacological Club, Boston Scientific Society, Boston Mycological Club, Brookline Bird Club, Cambridge Entomological Club, Home and Field Club, New England Botanical Club, (Outside of Boston)—Lawrence Society of Natural History, Andover Natural History Society, Fall River Society of Natural History, Bristol County Academy of Science, Marlboro Society of Natural History, Worcester Natural History Society, Allen Bird Club, Newton Society of Natural History, Essex County Nature Club, The Rangers (Nature Club of Boston Suburbs).

Portsmouth—Portsmouth Society of Natural History, Portsmouth Botanical Society, Knox Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Vermont—Vermont Botanical and Bird Club, Hartland Nature Club, Biology Club of Dartmouth College.

Rhode Island—Rhode Island Field Naturalists Club, Rhode Island Entomological Society.

Delegates unable to attend tomorrow's session are especially invited to be present this evening, when short addresses will be made and reports read by several of the members.

The annual meeting for the reading of officers' reports, elections, and business will take place at 10 a. m. tomorrow, when proposals regarding future meetings and other matters of interest to the federation will be discussed. A meeting of the council at which J. H. Emerson, secretary, will speak, will be held immediately after the general session.

TABLET HONORS  
CHURCH SEXTON

Robert Newman Commemorated by D. A. R. Chapter

This afternoon the Old North Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution witnessed the unveiling of a tablet at Christ Church in Salem Street to mark the memory of Robert Newman, sexton of the church, in 1775. It was with Newman that Paul Revere "on the evening of the 18th, when it was seen that troops were marching across the Common to the inner bay, had a preconcerted signal set in the North End church," in order that he might know which way to ride.

The tablet, which was designed and placed by C. C. Coveney, Boston architect, is a simple rectangular one, bearing a design of two lanterns above the simple inscription which reads:

"Robert Newman, sexton of this church, who hung the lanterns in the belfry, April 18, 1775, to warn the Patriots of the British march to Concord, is honored here by this tablet erected by the Old North Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The flag was drawn aside by Miss Ruth Elizabeth Boland, granddaughter of Mrs. Elissa S. Boland, a member of the chapter. The dedication prayer was made by Bishop Babcock.

The unveiling of the tablet came as a part of the regular meeting of the chapter. The Rev. William H. Dewart, rector of Christ Church, was the chief speaker of the afternoon and took for his subject "Robert Newman." Dr. Dewart presented historic information concerning both Newman and the times with which he was associated so importantly, relatively humble though his position in the community was.

A number of specially invited guests were present at the meeting, some of them coming from considerable distance, at the instance of the regent of the chapter, Mrs. George R. Southworth, who presided at the meeting. Among them were Mrs. Russell W. Magner of the national chapter, Mrs. George H. Warren, state regent for New Hampshire, Miss Isabel Gordon, state regent for Massachusetts, and Mrs. James C. Peabody, vice-regent for Massachusetts.

EMPIRE EXPOSITION  
LAUDED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—The Broadway Association, through John E. Gratke, managing director, has issued a statement to the effect that it "believes that full recognition should be given to the British Commonwealth for its zeal in staging a world's exposition at Wembley Park, London, as a means to bridge over the reconstruction period."

The statement adds that the exposition, which began April 23, and will continue until Oct. 1, is displaying to continental Europe the many recent achievements in the arts, natural sciences and industry to turn the attention of the people from the aftermath of the war to the future.

The association also suggests that New York City's state regent for the year 1924, "should be recognized with a demonstration of equal importance."

OREGON UNIVERSITY  
AUDITORIUM PLANNED

EUGENE, Ore., April 25 (Special)—The City of Eugene will bond itself for \$500,000 for the erection of an auditorium for the University of Oregon, if the measure passes at the election in May. It was announced last night, following a meeting of 35 leading business men. Determination to aid the university was reached after a thorough investigation of the proposal, Frank L. Chambers of Eugene, a leader in the movement, said.

The plan is to place a measure on the ballot that if approved by the people would provide the \$500,000 in 20 annual installments. The building according to proposed plans will seat 6,000 persons and will be used as a gathering center for Eugene and Lane county as well as the university. Support to the auditorium project as well as the entire gift campaign was pledged at the meeting and it is expected that the measure will easily pass.

NEW VICTORIAN MINISTRY  
MELBOURNE, April 25—The new Cabinet for Victoria has been constituted by Sir Alexander Peacock, who succeeds H. S. W. Lawson in the Premiership. Sir Alexander is Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Labor in the new Government.

MASSACHUSETTS FISH INDUSTRY  
ON UPGRADE, BUT PROFITS SMALL

1923 Groundfish Catch Was Record, But Competition  
Kept Prices Down, Bureau Report Shows

Trade in the fish industry improved during 1923, and a large business was done, but owing to keen competition prices were held down and profits were limited, according to the forty-ninth annual report of the Boston Fish Bureau, issued today. Frederick F. Dimick, secretary of the bureau, says in the report that more attention is being paid to the distribution, consumption, merchandising, and selling end of the business. He continues:

The salt fish business, which has been in the doldrums, was the cause of a convention to provide ways and means to improve conditions. The Bureau of Fisheries and the United States Fisheries Association are doing some good work which must result in a benefit to the fishing industry and the stage is all set for a better performance for the year 1924.

One of the most significant developments in the field of distribution in recent years is the preparation of fresh haddock and other fish in the form of filets. The demand for these has greatly increased and promises to be a great boon to the fish business. They have been shipped to the middle west and the country where there was little or no fish were previously supplied from the Atlantic coast. Shipments have been made to the Pacific coast in eight days and arrived there in good condition.

Shippers of fish to the Boston market should keep in mind the importance of the quality of the fish, as the laws governing the sale of same are being rigidly enforced. During the season of 1923 the State Inspector of Fish condemned 50 swordfish aggregating 14,598 pounds from Canadian ports, all jellied fish. The inspector also condemned 118 swordfish landed by vessels at Boston, aggregating 28,132 pounds.

The report shows that fresh haddock sold at the peak price of 15c per vessel, or from first hands, in 1923, while the low mark was 1 1/2 cents. Large cod reached 17 1/2 cents and the low was 2 cents. The high on mackerel was 30 cents and the low 4 1/2 cents. Swordfish reached 37 cents while the lowest was 15 cents.

The group of mackerel vessels in the Cape Shore fleet numbered 31 vessels, landing a total of 1,240,680 pounds fresh mackerel, against 1,353,900 in 1922. The New England catch of mackerel was 121,932 barrels fresh mackerel, and 18,864 barrels salt mackerel, against 53,703 barrels fresh and 2749 barrels salt in 1922. The vessels in the Southern mackerel sailing fleet making large stocks in 1923, were headed by the schooner Catherine Burke, Capt. Lemuel Firth, which stocked \$7077, each of the crew receiving \$155.

The catch of fresh groundfish by the fishing fleet in 1923 was the largest on record. The fleet was larger than in the previous year and more trips of

fish were landed. Receipts amounted to 111,206,539 pounds and the nearest year's receipts to that figure since records were kept, beginning in 1889, were 105,365,031 pounds in 1920.

The fleet engaged in this branch of the fisheries numbered 446 sail, including 33 other trawlers, 263 vessels, and 150 smaller craft. The previous year the fleet totaled 388 sail.

The report also shows that the average price paid to vessels for fresh haddock in 1923 was 3.7 cents, compared with 2.9 cents in 1922 and 3.1 cents in 1921. Large cod averaged 4.5 cents in 1923, 4 cents in 1922, and 4.3 cents in 1921. In this connection, however, it is recalled that the frequent high prices at times when fish was scarce, brought up the average and failed to bring regular profits to the trade.

COMMITTEE OF 1000  
FORMED AT CAPITAL  
TO AID ENFORCEMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—As a result of the recent conference in Washington on law enforcement, a permanent committee of 1000 is to be formed in Washington. This was decided upon today at a meeting held at the headquarters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs presided over by Miss Lida Haford, secretary.

The local committee, which was largely responsible for so successfully carrying out the plans of the president and other officers of the women's national committee for law enforcement, had 738 registered members. It was voted to increase this to 1000 members.

The little book, "Save America," published by the National Committee in Boston, is having a wide sale and 50,000 copies of the reports of the Washington Conference are to be printed and distributed.

FASCIST PARTY OPPOSED

ROME, April 25—The Grand Fascist Council, sitting here, has decided against the formation of a Fascist parliamentary party, holding that there must be in Parliament only a majority and an opposition. The Fascist deputies, in the council's opinion, must obey the orders of their leaders. The council further decided to recommend that the provincial associations form women's Fascist groups throughout Italy.

BANK DIRECTORS ON TRIAL

ROME, April 25—The Senate, sitting as a high court of justice, yesterday opened the trial of the directors of the Banca Italiana di Sconto, which closed its doors on Dec. 28, 1921. The defendants are charged with having distributed bank dividends which the balance sheet did not warrant.



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## MEXICO'S WATER CLAIMS ASSERTED

Swing-Johnson Bill for Dam at Boulder Cañon Held Up by Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, April 25.—Injection of the Mexican situation in regard to water rights in the Colorado River will probably result in further delay in the consideration of the Swing-Johnson bill before the House Irrigation Committee. It was hoped to bring the hearings to a close this week, but announcement today by John E. Raker (R.), Representative from California, that he has entered into correspondence with the State Department on treaties affecting Mexico's rights in the Colorado River, and the statement of Elmer O. Leatherwood (R.), Representative from Utah, and one of the strongest opponents of the pending legislation, that he is investigating the connection between a Mexican company and the Imperial Valley Irrigation district, made it evident that additional witnesses must be called.

**Opposes All-American Canal**  
The committee is also awaiting the appearance early in May of Harry C. Chandler of Los Angeles, manager of the Los Angeles Times, who has opposed the All-American canal feature of the bill and who is understood to have large land holdings over the line in Mexico.  
Mr. Raker submitted to the committee at today's session recent correspondence between himself and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, relative to Mexico's water claims on the Colorado River. The only treaty dealing with this is one which was drawn up by a commission in 1913, but which was never ratified. The terms of this treaty, which apportioned to Mexico a certain share of the Colorado River water for irrigation, have been requested from the State Department and will be examined by the committee, although it is emphasized by all committee members that Mexico has no real claim on the Colorado any water which she uses being allowed only under the "comity of nations." It was objected that insertion of the unsigned treaty of 1913 in the record might give Mexico's claims an importance which they do not have. Mr. Raker insisted that the terms of the treaty are necessary for the full information of the committee.

**Dam at Mojave Discussed**  
Herman Statler, one of the geological survey engineers, who last summer undertook a hazardous trip through the gorges of the Colorado River, appeared before the committee today to recommend the construction of a low flood-control dam at Mojave as the first unit of development on the river. This, he said, should be followed up by a series of power dams.  
"This is a position contrary to that of Arthur P. Davis, former chief of the Reclamation Service, who insisted that Boulder Cañon dam should be built as the first unit of development in order to develop the river's resources to the highest point of efficiency."

## Unponsored Pamphlet Used Against Los Angeles Project

By a Staff Correspondent  
LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 25.—A vigorous campaign of opposition has been launched here against the Municipal Power Bureau on the eve of an election which will decide on May 6 whether the city shall issue \$21,000,000 bonds to develop and improve its electric enterprise.  
A long pamphlet, purporting to be issued by the "Los Angeles Property Owners League," is receiving fairly widespread circulation here at the present time. "Unredeemed Promises of Chief Electrical Engineer Ezra F. Scattergood of the Los Angeles Power Bureau" is its title, and its slogan "Let Us Forget."  
The arguments of the book consist for the most part of newspaper quotations of some age in which Mr. Scattergood makes various statements regarding the electrical needs of the city. By comparing statements of a number of years ago, declaring that at that time no more expenditures were needed for the electric system, with present-day statements of the needs of the system for improvement and enlargement, this pamphlet attempts to prove that Mr. Scattergood does not know what the bureau needs at any time.  
The only name appearing in the pamphlet is that of Walter J. Little, who is declared to be the league's secretary. After some difficulty Mr. Little was located, but disclaimed any connection with the property owners' organization. He had been the secretary of the Los Angeles Property Owners' League.

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tary of such a body in 1917, he said, but had not heard of it since that time, and was under the impression it had dissolved.  
Another clue led to a printing house, whose name did not appear on the pamphlet but which, it was reported, had turned out the reprints on a rush order, which, it was asserted, had been paid for by the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation. At the office of the printers, however, the pamphlet was disowned, but the suggestion was forthcoming that possibly the Southern California Edison Company might know something about it.  
An official of this company knew the pamphlet, and pronounced it one of the poorest arguments against the bonds being circulated. But as to its origin he professed ignorance.

## TAMMANY TO LOSE BY ETTINGER CASE

New Yorkers Rise to Remove School Positions From Spoils System

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 25.—Refutation today by Dr. William L. Ettinger, deposed superintendent of New York Schools, of the charges of maladministration made by George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, was followed by an announcement by the United Parents' Association in support of Dr. Ettinger, that it will begin a campaign at once to amend the by-laws of the School Board so that Tammany cannot dictate elections or appointments.  
Robert O. Simon, chairman of the executive committee of the association, told The Christian Science Monitor that the organization would demand the nomination of all candidates for the position at least four months before the expiration of the term of the superintendent in office and the election at least three months before that time. The object, he said, would be to give the public time to consider the qualifications of candidates and prevent such treatment as was meted out to Dr. Ettinger by the Board of Education at Wednesday's meeting.

**Public Opinion Rouses**  
The Public Education Association, through Howard W. Nudd, director, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, declared that the injustice done to Dr. Ettinger would be corrected in time by the force of public disapproval. He said:  
Dr. Ettinger made the mistake of treating on little men, which is a mistake pointed out as fatal, particularly when such men hold power in high places. Like his predecessor, Dr. Ettinger conceived the superintendent of schools in New York City as an office of high professional responsibility.

"As he leaves office, he has the rare satisfaction of knowing that the scores of organizations and groups which urged his re-election included every party, creed and social element in the community. Collectively, they represent a democratic cross-section of the attitude of the people generally toward his record in office."  
"Schools Out of Politics"  
As to Dr. O'Shea, who takes up Dr. Ettinger's desk, we wish him well. He has rendered a quiet and efficient service to the public schools for many years. He has enjoyed respect and regard in the position he has occupied.  
The public wants the schools out of politics. If this can be achieved with harmony and happiness all around, by all means let us have it. If it can't, then harmony must be sacrificed in any quarter where political expediency is deemed superior to professional integrity.

Only two organizations out of nearly 100 supported the plan for Dr. Ettinger's removal. They were the East Side Parents' Association and the Associated School Boards of Brooklyn. Virtually all of the 25,000 teachers and principals of New York City have been back of Dr. Ettinger and he has also had the endorsement and support of numerous other public bodies not affiliated with the United States Parents' Association. The East Side Parents' Association, the title of which is said to be a misnomer because there are only a few individuals in it, has no connection with the public schools. It is headed by Dr. William I. Siroyitch, who is active politically on the lower East Side.

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## A Sheep Herder of Mongolia



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Two Hundred Camels Are to Carry Gasoline and Other Supplies 1000 Miles Into the Gobi Desert for the Third Asiatic Expedition

## Asiatic Expedition With 200 Camels and Motor Fleet to Pierce Desert

Roy Chapman Andrews Announces Plans for Hunt in Mongolia for Fossils of Prehistoric Age

Geologists say Neanderthal man carried flints with stone implements 250,000 years ago; "Pithecanthropus Erectus" lived in Java 250,000 years before that; now Roy Chapman Andrews, the man who found the dinosaur eggs, leader of the third Asiatic expedition backed by the American Museum of Natural History, starts from America June 10 to plunge into the unknown heart of central Mongolia to search for fossil relics of a prehistoric creature that lived not hundreds of thousands, but, it is asserted, one or two million years ago.  
Mr. Andrews, who is in Boston today, made public for the first time his plans for the search. He will lecture at Symphony Hall tonight and tomorrow afternoon.

The expedition under Mr. Andrews that brought back dinosaur eggs used 70 camels; the present expedition, which is to hunt for prehistoric man, will use 200 camels. Besides this it will have a quota of eight motor trucks and cars, which can operate on the level desert gravel above the granite floor of the Gobi Desert. With \$250,000 raised from private subscriptions in 26 American states, Mr. Andrews says he will immediately start preparations in Kalgan, near Peking, 80 miles from the Gobi. Actual explorations will not begin till the summer of 1925, in an area 1000 miles from Kalgan.  
**Camels to Plod 1000 Miles**  
Mr. Andrews says he will spend the intervening time equipping the camel caravan which will precede the motor party. Two hundred yellow, shaggy camels soon will start off over the desert with gasoline and oil, each camel carrying 2 1/2 miles an hour speed they will plod onward for 1000 miles, through an arctic winter with temperatures sometimes at 40 below.

They will be waiting at the desert rendezvous when the battered motor trucks roll on in the summer of 1925, 1000 miles from the nearest filling station, for the start of the greatest man hunt ever organized.  
Discovery a few years ago of paleolithic flints, mixed with bones of the woolly rhinoceros and an extinct species of the ostrich family, hearten Mr. Andrews in his search. They were the first relics of the Stone-Age man ever discovered in Mongolia, he says. But every geological sign points to the existence of prehistoric man and horse, he adds. These are the only two creatures whose fossilized relics so far have not been found in this area.

**Desert Escaped Ice Age**  
The Gobi Desert, half the size of Mongolia, which is half the size, again, of the United States, is rich in fossils because of its escaping the destructive ice age. Mr. Andrews says that the granite floor beneath it also has prevented the fossil-containing, sedimentary deposits from draining off.  
Geologists will be the "eyes" of the coming expedition. Under their direction only strata believed to have existed in the age of man will be examined. The scientific party will be enlarged over that on previous expeditions. Mr. Andrews, who already speaks Chinese and Japanese, will also take up the study of the Mongolian tongue.

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## CAPITAL-LABOR LEVY BACKED BY WORKERS BY DELETING 'LABOR'

SEATTLE, Wash., April 25 (Special).—After endorsing the plan calling for the universal conscription of Capital and Labor as well as fighters for war, the Seattle Labor Council, at its mid-week meeting, reconsidered the proposal and amended the endorsement by striking out the word "Labor."  
The motion as first presented briefly covered the inclusive plan as sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor and was carried without question or debate. The change was effected by James A. Duncan, who came in after the first action had been taken and easily induced one of the council members to move for reconsideration. Taking the floor, Mr. Duncan then declared that universal mobilization had been severely criticized by the American Federation of Labor and that under the terms of the plan, as he understood it, wealth could evade all governmental regulation.  
Mr. Duncan then moved the amendment to strike out the proposed conscription of Labor and the council acted accordingly. Until a year ago Mr. Duncan was executive secretary of the local council and was prominent in the Seattle general strike of January, 1919. In the American Federation he is recognized as a leader of the extremely radical minority.

## PRIZES AWARDED AT CARNEGIE EXHIBITION

PITTSBURGH, April 25.—European painters carried off all the prizes, with one exception, at the Twenty-Third International Exhibition of Paintings, which opened at the Carnegie Institute, yesterday afternoon, immediately following the annual Founder's Day exercises. The exhibition is to continue through June 15.  
The first prize of \$1500 was awarded to Augustus E. John of London, England, for his painting, "Madame Suggia." Giovanni Romagnoli, of Bologna, Italy, was winner of the second prize of \$1000 for his painting "After the Bath." He is the youngest artist who has ever won so important an award at the Pittsburgh salon where he is exhibiting for the first time in North America. Daniel Garber of Lumberville, Pennsylvania, with his painting, "Sycamore," took third prize with an award of \$500. The first honorable mention which carries with it a prize of \$300 went to Othon Friesz, Frenchman. The other honorable mentions were awarded to Ambrose McEvoy of London, England; Vincenz Benes of Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Savelly Sorine of Paris, France, who is now painting in New York City.

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## INDORSED "MOVIES" ARRANGED FOR LOS ANGELES CHILDREN

Club Women and Theater Managers Arrange Special Programs to Assure Clean Pictures

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 18 (Special Correspondence).—Special Saturday "movie" matinees of indorsed pictures for the boys and girls of this city have been arranged in all suburban theaters. The new special matinees were brought about through the cooperation of club women with managers of the theaters.  
The movement called for the districting of the city and the organization of groups of representative people from the neighborhood of every suburban theater to co-operate with managers in selecting and supporting the special programs. Los Angeles club women pre-view all first-run pictures and from the films indorsed by this board, the children's programs will be selected.  
Motion picture chaimen of most of the women's organizations of the city are co-operating in the movement. The Parent-Teacher Association has worked successfully along similar lines in various parts of the city. The completed movement was led by Mrs. Roger Sterrett, better films chairman of the Los Angeles District Federation of Women's Clubs in co-operation with the motion picture chairman of the Parent-Teacher Association, the Daughters of 1912, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the head of the visual education department of the public schools.  
The club women were aroused to this action when they discovered that boys and girls, in most theaters, were seeing the worst picture of the week instead of the best picture on Saturday afternoons. Theater men admitted that they held the most sensational picture for their Saturday night audiences. This same picture, no matter

how lurid the title or context, had been shown Saturday afternoon, regardless of the fact that the audience is practically 100 per cent children.  
The theater managers have co-operated in eliminating the objectionable pictures. Mrs. Sterrett reports, and the next move is for the parents to show their gratitude by insuring the new Saturday afternoon programs of indorsed pictures good patronage.

The idea of the whole better films movement, it has been pointed out, is to indorse, not censor; to make the good pictures a success from a box-office angle by boosting and patronizing them and to encourage the motion picture industry to become an influence for good only in the community.  
Several suburban theaters desiring to start in their special programs immediately were encouraged to do so and the results were highly successful. One theater filling to capacity twice during the afternoon. It was found that where children were promised the sure program for Saturday afternoon, they do not plead with their parents for the week-day picture.

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## Turning from Bogus to Lively Arts With Gilbert Seldes

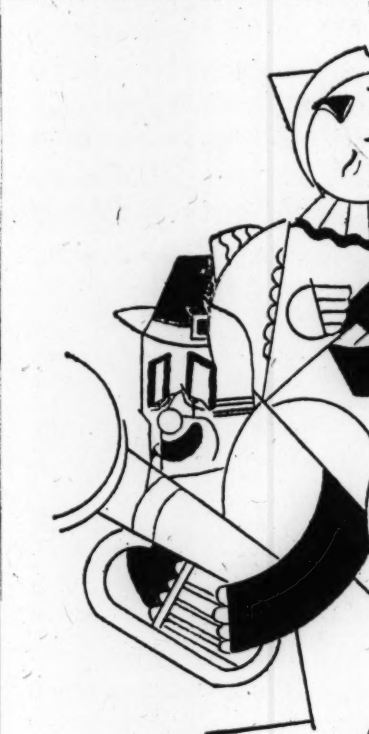
A GREAT many people—Laodiceans—Gilbert Seldes would call them—would be honestly astonished to be told that the comic section of the newspaper is a visible expression of art. Here, however, is one of the seven lively arts about which Mr. Seldes has just written a book—"vocal concerts, pseudo-classic dancing, the serious intellectual drama, the civic masque, the high-toned motion picture, and grand opera." Space is lacking to unfold the argument, but a few points may be indicated. "A very small percentage of those who make the bogus arts prosperous really enjoy them." "Eighty per cent of the music heard there (at the Metropolitan) is trivial in comparison with good jazz or good symphonic music." Grand

the term "vulgar." Mr. Seldes defines it as "the thing which offends against the canons of taste accepted by honest people, not by imitative people, not by snobs," but who are the "honest people?"

Six forms of entertainment Mr. Seldes has weighed and found bogus—"vocal concerts, pseudo-classic dancing, the serious intellectual drama, the civic masque, the high-toned motion picture, and grand opera." Space is lacking to unfold the argument, but a few points may be indicated. "A very small percentage of those who make the bogus arts prosperous really enjoy them." "Eighty per cent of the music heard there (at the Metropolitan) is trivial in comparison with good jazz or good symphonic music." Grand

Shoddy Solemnity  
The world does not amuse itself; it is amused—or, in larger definition, the individual is taken out of his workday mood by contemplation and enjoyment of something external. The stage, its actors, singers, dancers, and composers, the screen, newspaper comics, columnists, and satirists, the circus—all part and parcel of our civilization—provide this something external, and do it most effectively by practice of an art. "The characteristic of the great arts," says Mr. Seldes, "is its high seriousness—it occurs in Mozart and Aristophanes and Rabelais and Molière as surely as in Aeschylus and Racine. And the essence of the minor arts is high levity which existed in the commedia dell'arte and exists in Chaplin, who you find in the music of Berlin and Kern (not 'funny' in any case). . . . We know that the method does count, the shoddiness, the construction, the form. We know also that while the part of humanity which is fully civilized will always care for high seriousness, it will be quick to appreciate the high levity of the minor arts. There is no conflict. The battle is only against shoddy and the dull." These, indeed, are the bogus arts which Mr. Seldes would like to see eliminated. The lively arts, he says, "are created and admired chiefly by the class known as lowbrow, are patronized and, to an extent enjoyed, by the highbrows; and are treated as impostors and contemptible vulgarisms by the middle class, those who invariably are ill at ease in the presence of great art until it has been approved by authority, those whom Dante rejected from heaven and hell alike, who blow neither hot nor cold, the Laodiceans."

Searching in the Comic Strips  
Mr. Seldes does not like the Laodiceans, but one is tempted to argue with him that their condition is not always and altogether their fault. It takes practice to be at ease all by oneself in the presence of great art, and considerable patience in the chaos of the comic page to discover Krazy and Ignatz. Mr. Seldes has waded through "a great deal of monotonous stupidity in the comic strip, a cheap jocosity, a life-of-the-party humor which is extraordinarily dreary" to find and appreciate the comics that justify his examination. And even so, there is the "successful comedy of domestic life in 'Mr. and Mrs.' No one else has come so near to the subject—the grumbling, helpless, assertive, modest, self-satisfied, self-deprecating male, in his contacts with his sensible, occasionally irritable, wife. As often as not these episodes end in quarrels—in utter blackness with harsh bedroom voices continuing a day's exacerbations; again the reconciliations are mushy. . . . And around them plays the child whose one function is to say, 'Papa loves mamma.' It is not impossible to imagine a converted Laodicean, bravely plowing through the comics in search of pleasure, coming upon this successful comedy of domestic life, and contentedly back-sliding. Tastes differ. Nothing is harder to define to suit all tastes than



The Fratellini. By Fernand Leger. From "The 7 Lively Arts," by Gilbert Seldes

lion of New York or the six thousand of Vineland, Arkansas, growing mad with joy over the fact that they live in no mean city." "A happy people creates folk songs or whistles rag; it does not commit the vast atrocity of a 'community sing-song'; it goes to Olympic games or to the race track, to 'Iphigenia' or to Charlie Chaplin—not to hear a vocal concert." The analysis of enjoyment, as Mr. Seldes here analyzes and expounds his own in presence of the popular forms and performers—Chaplin, Jolson, Berlin, Lardner, Herriman, and the rest—of visual and mental entertainment over the last decade, is not only a part of criticism but a first aid to the reader who would widen his own scope

of appreciation. It is fitting that "The Seven Lively Arts" is introduced by a quotation from Pater, pointing the existence and place of those artists who "are often the objects of a special diligence and a consideration wholly affectionate, just because there is not about them the stress of a great name and authority." As Krazy might say, "a books so large, so useful with helplessness. Yet the student may find it difficult to follow Mr. Seldes when he says that to have heard Al Jolson singing George Gershwin's "Swanee" "without feeling something obscure and powerful and rich with a separate life of its own coming into being, is I should say it is not to be alive." One hears, as it were, a bewildered Laodicean protest: "But, Mr. Seldes, I am alive."

"The Seven Lively Arts. By Gilbert Seldes. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, \$4.

## Zig-Zag Across the Mediterranean

Beirut to Tripoli

By HAROLD SPEAKMAN

As I climb aboard the small, dingy Italian steamer in the Syrian harbor of Beirut, I note with a sense of pleasure that the tarnished gilt lettering on the bow reads Paradiso. One hardly hopes for such superior accommodations as the name suggests; nevertheless, after four hours' motor trip from Damascus over the Lebanon in a vehicle, consisting of a motor only, it is good to contemplate anything as restful as the Paradiso, now rolling lazily on the gentle hydraulic (dare I say springs?) of the Mediterranean.

Baggage deposited, I come on deck and look around. The steamer has arrived this morning from Jaffa to the south, and will shortly continue its way north up the Syrian coast. Its waist is full of native passengers, lying about in that state of torpid drowsiness which is typical of a long, hot journey. About me on the upper deck throng the usual motley assemblage of Arab, Greek, Armenian and other Levantine addenda, interspersed by a few lighter complexions; while on a bench directly beside me sits the tiniest Ethiopian girl imaginable, with gold earrings, fresh white dress with green spots, fresh pink apron with white spots, and a shining bashful face, composed mostly of large, wondering eyes. "Where are you all going?" I ask. But she does not speak my language. Just at this moment the siren roars its abrupt final warning, and the young lady, like a personified reflex action,



Al Jolson. From "The 7 Lively Arts," by Gilbert Seldes

risers suddenly from the bench. Recovering herself, she looks up at me and smiles a very open smile with a large gap in the front. I foresee that we are to become friends. At dinner, just across the narrow table for two, sits a young lady whom I have not seen before; a young lady with fine, golden hair and blue eyes. Now it has always been something of a problem for me to know just what to do when sitting across a narrow ship's table from an unknown young lady with golden hair and blue eyes. So I look at my plate, then at the wall, then at the porthole, then at my plate again, and at last—goodness knows why—I cast a swift, surreptitious glance at the young lady in question—just as she casts a swift, surreptitious glance at me. I retire in confusion from the roast to the salad, and do the plate, wall, porthole combination again—only to meet her eye as before.

So, with variations such as jotting down a note in a notebook, looking at the carte de jour, looking at one's passport, we sit in the stuffy cabin and eat our way silently down the long Italian menu. The young lady has spoken to the waiter once or twice in French. Now, in some way or other I feel that she speaks English, and out of a really dreadful moment with a piece of lettuce, I speak aloud. "Do you speak English?" "Yes—a very little," she answers, smiling. And with that—most remarkably—the strain passes quite away. Indeed, the next morning while the boat takes on freight at the port of Tripoli, we go ashore together. Tripoli—this is of course, the Syrian Tripoli—is not a waterside town. Its

port, El-Mina, lies around a curving, semicircular harbor on a coast flat as the Venetian Lido. A long, broken reef plows out into the Mediterranean to the westward, sheltering the low-lying water front against winter gales. The stucco-covered, tile-roofed houses with their pink, tan, cream, or light blue exteriors show a strong strain of Italian influence, as do most coastal-wise towns along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.

The city of Tripoli lies a quarter of an hour inland. A set of narrow iron tracks connects it with El-Mina. Over these tracks, street cars ply back and forth, driven by the sons of Jehu in flowing robes, and pulled by pairs of large efficient mules. This is one of the few street car systems in the world that is operated by mules which canter. The last two seats are reserved for ladies, veiled, of course, who face the rear. The driver cracks his whip and away we go. The front of the car is filled with small Syrian schoolboys, who face around and stare at us. "English, Français, Dutch?" I ask. They shake their heads slowly. "Arabi?" They nod and bob back at us, with slowly awakening smiles. "Yallah! yallah!" While the car

## AMUSEMENTS

**MOTION PICTURES**  
Majestic, Dallas, Texas, April 27  
Auditorium, Chicago, May 5  
Forum, Los Angeles, May 9  
Now Playing, Majestic, Boston  
The Pittsburgh  
Chestnut Street, Philadelphia  
Broadway, Norwich, Conn.  
Academy Music, Baltimore  
Polka, Washington  
Glubler, Teck, Buffalo  
Academy Music, Northampton

**D. W. GRIFFITH'S AMERICA**  
44th St. Theatre, W. Chambers  
W. of B'way, Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:20  
SUNDAY MATINEE AT 2

**TREMONT THEATRE, Boston**  
2:10—Twice Daily—8:10  
Also Now Playing to Capacity Audiences at the  
George M. Cohan Theatre, NEW YORK  
Woods Theatre, CHICAGO  
Aldine Theatre, PHILADELPHIA  
Egyptian Theatre, LOS ANGELES  
London Pavilion, LONDON, ENGLAND

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**The Ten Commandments**  
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Presented by Adolph Zukor and Jesse L. Lasky  
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HAROLD LLOYD  
IN HIS LAUGHING SPECIAL  
GIRL SHY

**ST. JAMES**  
Matinee at 2:15 Except Monday and Thursday  
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ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS  
Leader Third Asiatic Expedition  
Finding of the Dinosaur Eggs  
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c (plus tax)

## In Memory of Stevenson's Years in Bournemouth

THE ancient saying that a prophet is without honor in his own country can no longer be hurled at Bournemouth, that beautiful city on the south coast of England, where Robert Louis Stevenson spent a few of the most strenuous years of his life, for it has been decided to set up a memorial to him there.

The form has not yet been decided—a statue, a bust, possibly the Sargent portrait of the novelist which the artist painted on a special visit to the town. Maybe the best recognition of Stevenson's genius would be the purchase and maintenance of Skerryvore, the house where Stevenson lived during the greater part of his residence there. Stevenson and his wife tried an hotel and various kinds of lodgings before taking a furnished house, Bonallie Towers, where he and Henley collaborated in various plays and R. L. S. set to work on "The New Arabian Nights." Here, too, came the order from the Pall Mall Gazette for a Christmas short story, which resulted in "The Body Snatcher" being sent to town.

In January, 1885, Stevenson's father bought a house for them, a brick, ivy-clad building standing in half an acre of ground, with a view of the sea from its upper windows. "I shall call my house Skerryvore when I get it," he wrote, remembering the famous light-house. Stevenson was unable to spend all the time he desired out-of-doors, but he was by no means idle in his new home. The "pallid brute" that lived at Skerryvore like a weevil in a biscuit, as he said, completed "Kidnapper" there, saw the publication of "A Child's Garden of Verse," and wrote "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Mrs. Stevenson was awakened in the early hours one morning by cries from her husband, and when she roused him he protested indignantly, for, he said, "I was dreaming a fine boy tale," and out of that dream the famous story was born.

He lived at Bournemouth three years, and in 1887 left it, never to return. Three years of arduous and splendid work, sufficient to justify any memorial that Bournemouth may set up.

This massive fortress rises southeast of the city—a splendid ruin of battlements and towers, rising 80 feet above the river. In the courtyard we drop a stone through a hole into the blackness of a great covered cistern. I listen for several minutes to the deep, re-echoing pong, which dies away into vast whispers in the depth, while mademoiselle and the young officer in the swift, intimate patois which it is difficult for a foreigner to understand, look at each other and follow. So I wander away to look at the fosse and the moat, leaving them quite content. Later, as they sit side by side on a battlement, I take their picture unawares. But still later on board the Paradiso, I find that the film, which is French, refuses to turn out as it should.

stop for a moment, one of the school-boys has dismounted to pick some flowers. Now the car starts without him. The mules go along at a lively clip and he follows at a desperate run, his red slippers flapping audibly against his heels, a ludicrous expression, half between tears and laughter wrinkling his face. His mates stand up on the seats, cheering him. Even if he does not catch up, it won't make much difference, for Tripoli is just ahead. The driver, however, pulls up a little, and the lad manages somehow to scramble puffing to the back step—among the veiled ladies—which causes more laughter.

Tripoli lies among orange and lemon groves, at the foot of a low range of hills. Of the 30,000 inhabitants, three-quarters are Moslems. Soap making is one of the leading industries, but much of the soap is not of the best quality, and the soda, which it contains comes quickly to the surface. It is a common sight in the medieval soap bazaar to see the cross-legged merchants whittling down their cakes of soap to remove the soda!

We do not know just when Tripoli was founded—probably not earlier than 700 B. C. Later the Romans built splendid palaces here, but no trace of them remains. The Crusaders besieged the place in 1104 with such serious intention that they built a castle on the opposite hill, in order to prevent the possibility of relief. After a somewhat delayed victory, they held the city for 180 distinctly prosperous years, but in 1289 it fell again into the hands of the Saracens.

At the present military headquarters now occupied by the French, we meet a young French officer who is a friend of my companion. He accompanies us to the famous castle of the Crusaders.

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WILLIAM HODGE  
In the Great Laugh and Tear Comedy  
"For All of Us"  
WEEK OF APRIL 21ST  
MAJESTIC Theatre, Brooklyn  
WEEK APR. 22-24: Broadway St. Theatre, Newark  
WEEK MAY 5-Suburb-Riviera  
97th and Broadway, New York

**NEW YORK**

**LYRIC** Thea. 42d St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
ALL STAR Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30  
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B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK MAT. TUESDAY 2:00  
HIPPOTROME Every Night 8:00  
1000 Orch. \$1  
KEITH'S PAGEANT OF WORLD NOVELTIES  
BROADHURST 44th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

**Beggar on Horseback** with Roland Young  
NATIONAL Thea. 41st W. of B'way, Eves. 8:00  
Mats. Thurs. & Saturday 2:00  
"Holds on" interest from first to final curtain.—Rafabun, Sun.

**WALTER HAMPDEN**  
In CYRANO de BERGERAC

**SECOND YEAR ON BROADWAY**  
**7th Heaven**  
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

**EMPIRE** Thea. B'way & 40 St. Eves. 8:30  
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15  
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS  
BERNARD SHAW'S  
"The Swan"  
"The finest play written in the English language in our day."—Brown, World.

48th St. Theatre, E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
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Seats Eight Weeks Ahead at Box Office  
**"E. WILLIE"**  
A New Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS. "One of the best plays of the year and among the most skilful of all American Comedies."—Hoywood Brown, World.

This paper sold: "FRESH AND BREEZY ENTERTAINMENT IN THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE YEAR."  
Henry W. Savage's Dancin' Musical Hit  
**LOLLIPOP ADAMAY**  
Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:25  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:25  
WEST 48th STREET, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wednesdays & Saturday 2:30

**CORT**  
Molnar's Sparkling Comedy of Romance  
New name has been added to the list of plays we will offer in answer to the often-heard request: "What do you recommend for us to go to at the theatre?"—The Christian Science Monitor.

**BIJOU** Thea. 45 St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wednesdays & Saturday 2:15

**The Goose HANGS HIGH**  
With Norman Trevor  
"Mr. Beach has done a fine thing in writing this play and James Forbes has directed it in a manner which is very near perfection."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

**STEWART & FRENCH OFFER TWO CLEAN COMEDY HITS**  
**"Meet the Wife"**  
With MARY BOLAND  
"Precisely funny."—Alan Dale, American Theatre, B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30  
P. L. A. Y. H. O. U. S. E.  
48th St. E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30  
"SIGN ON THE DOTTED LINE" with  
**The Show-Off**  
By GEORGE KELLY  
"Best of all American comedies."—Hoywood Brown, World.

**FRANCINE LARRIMORE**  
In the new Harvard price play  
"NANCY ANN"  
39th St. Theatre, E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wednesdays & Saturday 2:30

**PLYMOUTH** 45th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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J. P. McVOT'S NEW AMERICAN COMEDY  
"The best American comedy of the season."—Hoywood Brown, N. Y. World.

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Greatest Triumph

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In "THE THIEF OF BAGDAD"  
The Artistic Revelation of This Generation

**RIALTO**, Broadway at 42nd St.  
THOMAS MEIGHAN in  
"The Confidence Man"

**RIVOLI**, Broadway at 49th St.  
"TRIUMPH"

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TONIGHT AT 8:15: TOMORROW AT 2:30  
TRAVEL TALK—MOTION PICTURES  
ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS  
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Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c (plus tax)

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"Big photographs of the entire Palestine comparative insignificance when placed alongside this panorama."—The Christian Science Monitor.

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## BRITAIN TO AMEND PROBATION SYSTEM

Many Boys and Girls Still Sent to Prison for Lack of Means to Care for Them

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 24.—Light upon the question of why the probation system for first offenders in Britain has not been entirely successful has been afforded in the House of Lords debates on the British Criminal Justice Bill. The main object of this measure is to remove defects in the existing probationary system.

The law as it has hitherto stood in Britain, it may be recalled, enables a person found guilty, if he be very young and if it is his first offense, or if there are special extenuating circumstances, to be bound over under recognizances which compel him to come up again for trial and receive his full sentence if necessary. But in the meantime, to give him an opportunity for reform, he is put under the observation of a probation officer, and if satisfactorily reported upon is eventually discharged.

The chief difficulty hitherto found in working this system in Britain has been that a suitable authority independent of the police, is not always forthcoming to look after the probationer, and report upon his conduct. Men of the necessary character, sympathy, and experience cannot everywhere be found ready to devote the time and attention necessary to enable them to help such cases effectually. In introducing the measure in the House of Lords, Viscount Haldane pointed out how numerous are the cases where magistrates in Britain are still obliged to send boys and girls to prison because no suitable person can be found to accept the responsibility of looking after them if placed upon probation.

In order to effect reform the bill provides for the appointment of regular probation officers in each petty sessional division, also for the combination of such divisions to enable the fullest use to be made of the services of those selected for this responsible work. It also furnishes funds to enable paid officers to be employed where voluntary effort fails.

The Bishop of London, in the course of the debate in the House of Lords, drew attention to the good work the Church of England Temperance Society is doing in this field. This society now has 155 missionaries working in 362 courts and spends on probation work £23,000 annually. The Bishop also quoted the report of a departmental committee under Sir John Baird set up by the late Government. This committee pointed out the largeness of the extent to which the supply of probationary officers depends upon voluntary societies.

The committee also foresaw danger lest the turning of the probationary officer into a new class of civil servant should reduce his ability to appeal to the probationer as a friend rather than as an official. On this subject, however, a personal assurance was given by Lord Haldane that nobody in interpreting the bill shall be able to deny to voluntary societies the right either to supply agents for missionary work in probation areas, or for engagement as probation officers.

## SWEDEN VOTES TO REDUCE ARMY

Nation Surprised and Concerned at Action of Riksdag

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (Special Correspondence).—When we recall the fact that Sweden was the first to employ arbitration in the question of the secession of Norway, and that she was the first to confer a peace prize, i. e., the Nobel prize for peace, which was given to Roosevelt, we should not be surprised that she now is the first to decide for substantial disarmament. Yet the Swedish Nation itself was not a little surprised yesterday, as well as concerned, when it was known that the voting in the Riksdag was 10 to 9 in favor of the Social-Democrats' defense program of

Per Albin Hansson, former Minister of War of the Branting régime, which includes a very substantial reduction in the number of regiments.

Of 28 regiments only 14 would be retained, according to the motion of the Social-Democratic Party in the Riksdag. The army divisions would number three. The expenses are calculated to be \$7,000,000 kroner; \$1,000,000 for land defense, \$1,000,000 for naval defense, and \$5,000,000 for the renewal of war matériel. There should be 140 days for military service, 90 days in a recruiting school and two repetition maneuvers of 25 days each.

A committee has been appointed to work on the defense program according to the motion of the Social Democrats as a foundation. This includes an increase of the air defense. Great consternation is caused among the

## Community Club at Logan, Ia., Equipped With Stock Salesroom

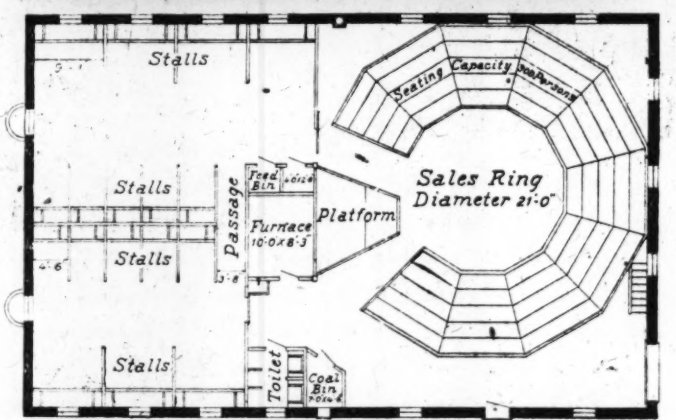
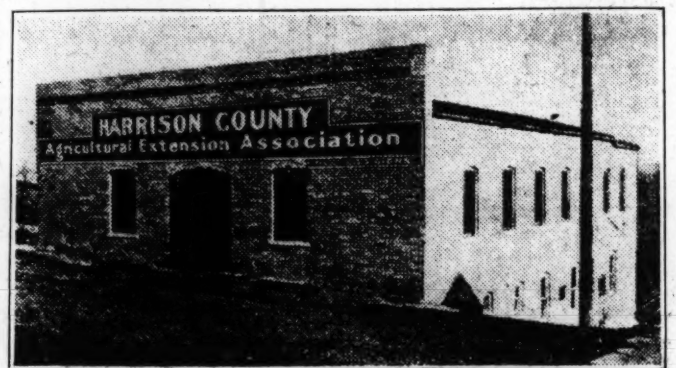
Double Service Building Completed in 1912 at Cost of \$5700—Designed to Advance Knowledge of Farming

LOGAN, Ia., April 19 (Special Correspondence).—When the Harrison County Agricultural Extension Association of Logan, a town of 1400 population, planned a community building the plea of practicability won, and a suitable place to show stock and agricultural products was designed. The articles of incorporation of this association, organized to erect the building, which was completed in 1912 at a cost of \$5700, announced its pur-

in the town available for public gatherings. It is used for entertainments which are beyond the capacity of the church halls, but fulfills an agricultural function in the fall, when it houses the annual poultry show. The basement of the building was constructed with an eye to business. Many well-known breeders had been shipping their stock to other parts of the State or to points outside the State to find a seat for their buyers. They realized that a properly constructed sales place where the animals could be kept and shown to the best advantage before and during the sale might mean an advance of thousands of dollars in the receipts. Hence the sales pavilion, furnished with stalls for 80 animals, pens for live stock, 50 wooden "horses" for corn exhibits, grain bins, and a sales ring, surrounded by rising tiers of seats from which 300 visitors can keep a shrewd eye on the platform used by auctioneer and judge.

The brick walls of the pavilion are tiled inside and running water is available for keeping it clean. The building is maintained chiefly by means of moderate rentals and extends its hospitality gratis to meetings of a general public nature.

## America's First "Short Course" Building



BASEMENT PLAN

Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

Conservatives, who point out that Russia is about to add greatly to her defense.

The Social Democrats argue that during the war the army of Sweden constituted her greatest danger and that disarmament is a practical method of maintaining Sweden's neutrality policy.

Mr. Lindhagen, a member of the Social Democratic Party and also Mayor of Stockholm, has made a proposal to retain all the band corps belonging to the regiments to be discarded, and to pay the non-commissioned officers in these corps the same salary that non-commissioned officers in the regular army are now receiving. These army bands should play in the folk parks and at other public functions and should add to the cultural amusement of the people.

**BELGIAN CONGO GETS MORE GOLD**  
BRUSSELS, April 12 (Special Correspondence).—In 1923 the gold mines of Kilo-Moto in the Belgian Congo produced 2146 kilograms of gold, against 2311 kilograms in 1922; this means an increased production of about 36½ percent. This year it is hoped to produce 3400 kilograms of gold.

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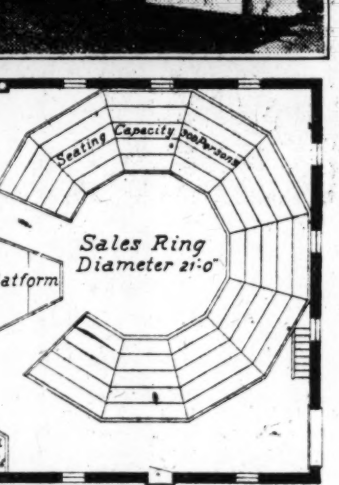
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## COMMUNISTS GUIDE PRESS ACTIVITIES

Russian Newspapers Said to Be Absolutely Controlled by Government Party

MOSCOW, April 4 (Special Correspondence).—The press, like almost everything else in Russia, has been profoundly affected by the revolutionary upheaval. To be sure, the moderating influence of the new economic policy makes itself felt in journalism, as in other fields of activity; but the Russian newspapers still have some very distinctive features of their own.

Moscow is rather liberally provided with daily newspapers. First of all one notices on the news-stands the three largest papers, Pravda (Truth), Izvestia (News) and Economic Life. Pravda is the official organ of the Russian Communist Party, and specializes more than the other papers in Communist news and propaganda. It is designed especially for Communist Party members. Izvestia aims rather to reach the masses of the population and prints more news of a general character. Economic Life, as one might guess from its name, is devoted

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to economic subjects, such as finance, business and industrial production.

There are also two daily newspapers of smaller size and more popular character, Laboring Moscow and Workers' Gazette. These papers avail the long, ponderous articles that one often finds in Pravda and Izvestia and specialize in pictures, short news items and articles on subjects of general popular interest. There are also several daily papers designed for special classes of readers. Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) prints a good deal of military news and finds most of its readers among the soldiers of the Red Army. Bednota (Poverty) devotes special attention to the peasants, who also possess a weekly publication, Krestyanskaya Gazeta (Peasants' Gazette). The trade-unions publish a daily organ, Trud (Labor), while the railroad workers have their own daily paper, Gudok (Whistles).

Absolute control of the press is one of the bases of the Communist dictatorship in Russia. No non-Communist political paper is permitted to appear, and the editorship of the newspapers is practically always vested in responsible Communists.

## Campaign for Co-operation

For instance, last summer a campaign was launched with a view to strengthening the co-operative movement. Traveling down the Volga, one found the newspapers in Kazan, Samara, Saratov and other large centers printing practically identical editorials and articles, all on the same subject. Later in the summer the idea that a revolution was imminent in Germany gained ground in Russia and found reflection in the press not only in Moscow and Petrograd, but also in such a remote Asiatic city as Tashkent, in Turkestan. Now an enormous amount of space in the Moscow papers is being devoted to the introduction of stable money. No doubt the same subject is being treated in very much the same fashion all over the vast territory of the Soviet Union.

One of the "feature writers" in the Russian press is Demyan Byedny, or Demyan the Poor, a "proletarian poet," who might be called the Walt Mason of the Russian Revolution. His jingling verses on topical subjects have made him far more widely known among the Russian masses than all the futurist poets who have sprung up in the wake of the Revolution.

One distinctively new department that has been introduced into most of the Russian papers since the Revolution is entitled "Rabochaya Zhizn," or "Workers' Life." The "Rabochaya Zhizn" is considered a workers' forum, and an excellent means of exposing and checking abuses in the sphere of industrial administration.



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## MILKING MACHINE FORMS A GREAT AID TO NEW ZEALAND FARM LIFE

Work That Was Formerly Drudgery Is Now Almost a Delight, and Time Is Available for Social Amenities

AUCKLAND, March 21 (Special Correspondence).—A pretty illustration of the way in which the use of machinery lessens drudgery and gives more time for the amenities of life, is provided by the extensive use of the milking machine in New Zealand.

Dairying is now the most valuable industry in the country after sheep-raising, and bids fair to leave that behind. To make a fair income the dairy farmer must keep a considerable herd, and the milking of these cows night and morning, if it is done by hand, is a long and arduous task. Hired labor is a difficulty, and in too many cases the farmer has got over it by employing his children.

The problem of the "child slaves" of dairy farms has been made familiar to New Zealanders by the reports of inspectors of schools, who have found children, tired out by milking before they come to school, incapable of doing their lessons. The development of the milking machine pointed a way out of this drudgery. The action of one of the rural electric power authorities in reducing the charge for current in milking plants, has led the New Zealand Herald to make an interesting comparison between the old conditions and the new. No invention, it says, ever had a warmer welcome.

Milking, which had hitherto been a drudgery, became almost a delight; it certainly got a new interest. No longer was it necessary to rise soon after midnight, in order to supply milk for the breakfast table, or to sink, limp and listless into bed, after the afternoon milking, so that some beauty sleep might be got before the next day's resumed routine began in darkness.

Leisure undreamed of became possible. Fatigue was reduced. Children whose schooling had been handicapped by the necessity to milk so many cows morning and afternoon, no longer found it hard to get to school and to keep awake there. Social enjoyment in dairying districts had been difficult to organize; it came in definitely with the machine. The whole

life of many months in the year was transformed.

Power for the machine remained a problem. There were obvious drawbacks to steam. The internal combustion engine was a boon to the farmer, but electricity will be a still greater one. The advocates of extension of the use of water power hope that eventually all farmers will run their plants by the cleanest and easiest method—the electric motor. Then the farmer will have all the more time for recreation. A curious thing about the milking machine is that it is practically unknown in the Old World. Denmark is New Zealand's greatest dairying rival, but a visiting New Zealander reported not long ago that in that country there was only one machine, and nobody knew where it was!

## DEMOCRATS TO GET MADISON SQUARE

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Democratic National Committee will get Madison Square Garden for their national convention free, according to a contract with Tex Rickard turned over to the committee here Wednesday. The operating and general overhead expenses of the garden, which are reported to amount to \$1000 a day, will be borne by Mr. Rickard. His gift of the Garden for the convention supplements a check for \$20,000 which he gave to the local Democratic committee before New York was chosen as the seat of the convention.

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## WOMEN'S MEETING CENSURES HOUSING

Councils Discuss Results of Ugly and Dirty Surroundings  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 10.—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, speaking at a meeting of the Women's Housing Councils, in London, recently, said: "We of the Women's Housing Councils realize that the technical difficulties surrounding the problem of housing are so baffling that nothing short of a great spiritual movement can solve them," and she went on to explain that her reason for calling the meeting was to gain the support and strengthening counsel of those women who in the past had moved mountains and, united again, could work still greater miracles. She continued:

All social wrongs are doomed to a final destruction, and we want your faith, your personal service, your sacrifice, your concentration, your realization that, in point of time, bad housing is the first of the social wrongs to become ripe for settlement, for in it are hidden the roots of almost every evil which lays claim to destroy our social happiness. Mrs. Muriel Matters Porter dealt chiefly with the mental and moral influences of ugly and dirty surroundings. The child crying for the moon, and holding out baby hands for the brightly colored and beautiful toy was obeying the instinct of beauty, which was a law to him long before he understood the law of being good. Truth telling and the quest for truth were two quite separate things—the one was a matter of training, the other an inborn desire for the beautiful things of life and of thought. The quest for truth and beauty was the children's heritage, and yet that heritage was being crushed in the child life of the slums where, in overcrowded rooms, in darkness and filth and squalor, the child forgot his longing for the round brightness of the moon and the toy with the fascinating color, and learned the lessons of poverty and the grayness of existence. "Politicians," said Mrs. Porter, "talk of the problem of housing from the point of view of efficiency, independence, the capacity for production. Woman talks of the problem from the point of view of humanity." Both viewpoints are necessary, and both need to be developed to the meeting of whatever may be demanded of the country in the near future.

## LADY ASTOR TELLS PRISONERS' NEEDS

She Urges Probation System Be Extended in Every Way

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 14.—The annual meeting of the Holloway Discharged Prisoners Aid Society brought out the fact that Holloway Prison is the only one in the United Kingdom which is kept exclusively for women and girls. How great a work is being done by this Aid Society may be judged from the fact that in the past year 194 were helped and situations were found for 310. This latter figure may look small in relation to the numbers discharged from prison in the course of a year, but it is large when it is remembered how widespread is the prejudice against employing a discharged prisoner. Lady Astor, who is a vice-president of the society, drew a vivid picture of what help must be done to a woman or

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girl discharged from prison, friendless, penniless, probably possessed of no clothes but those in which she stands, and, hardest of all, characterized by Lady Astor pleaded for an extension of the probation system, and said truly that in mere terms of cost it would pay society many times over to provide the salaries of probation officers at every court in the country. Holloway Prison is in charge of a sympathetic and humane governor, and every facility is given to the unofficial visitors to prosecute their work. In the year 1923 the society dealt with the whole of the 2912 women and girls who were discharged from the prison and of these only 83 refused help.

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## NORWEGIAN BANKS TO BE CONTROLLED

New Law Says No Bank Director May Take Part in Management of Debtor Concern

CHRISTIANIA, April 10 (Special Correspondence) — The Norwegian Storting recently passed a bill concerning the activities of the stock banks, the most important points of which are the following:

Bank activity shall be subject to Government concession, and a form of inspection is to be established, which is to act largely as a controlling body. A proposition calling for concession of banks already in existence was also passed by the Storting. Such banks are granted a respite of three years, at the expiration of which time they are obliged to have obtained a concession. Concession is looked upon as a formal provision, by means of which all banks are put on an equal footing. It seems likely that all the banks which are at present sound will be granted concession without further ceremony.

The most interesting provisions contained in the law are those that aim at putting the banking business on a safe footing. Experiences from the recent bank crisis have shown that banks are easily tempted to overdo their loans, and especially to take too great risks on one single debtor. The new law provides that no single customer may be granted a loan amounting to more than one-fourth of the capital and bonds of the bank, and that the loans of a bank be restricted to 10 times the capital and bonds.

Exception, however, is made in the case of loans to the Government. The law has further provided for a representation of the depositors in the management of the bank, and one-fourth of the members of the representative body of a bank may consist of depositors. Another important provision reads that the general manager of the bank is not allowed to have a seat in the management of any other company or to be engaged personally in any form of business activity. Bank directors may not take part in the management of companies that are debtors of the bank. A respite of five years is granted to the banks to bring their loans and other dispositions into line with the demands of the law.

This law will be put into effect on Jan. 1, 1925. It has been under preparation since 1919. Several committee reports have been made on it and the issue has been thoroughly discussed. It cannot, therefore, be said to be a panic resolution which has now been made. Till now, Norway has had no common law for this important public function. The difficulties which, owing to the economic and world crisis, have been experienced by the bank system have naturally increased the public insistence upon regulation and control of bank activities.

## CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM STRONG IN JUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE, April 11 (Special Correspondence) — The steadier conditions which have obtained here since the war, have resulted in an enormous extension of the co-operative movement in Yugoslavia. The essentially agricultural character of the country has demanded that most of the co-operative unions be formed for the benefit of the farming or fruit cultivating classes; a conservative estimate shows that rather more than one-quarter of the population are members of this description of union. All the unions in existence before the war have been embodied in the Federation of Co-operative Unions, Belgrade. The federation now controls over 4600 separate associations.

Since the war the mutual credit movement has developed enormously, the farmers and cultivators being anxious to free themselves from the tyrannical usury of which formerly they were the victims.

## BRITAIN ADMIRES SONS OF SCOTTISH MANSE

GLASGOW, April 18 (Special Correspondence) — Speaking at Glasgow, Sir Robert Horne paid a warm tribute to the sons of the Scottish manse. "The window of the manse," he said, "he often thought was the best window from which they could look out upon life. They were proud of the great men who had come from the Scottish manse."

Two out of every five moderators of

## Ligue de la Republique Plays Important Part in Elections

### France Stirred to the Depths by Conditions Subversive of Democracy and Crushing in Their Financial Effects

PARIS, April 12 (Special Correspondence) — Ministries may come and ministries may go, but for Frenchmen there is going to be only one May 11. That is the day they go to the polls to elect a new Chamber of Deputies. Seldom has such widespread interest been manifested in legislative elections. The rising tide of liberalism seems to be manifesting itself in unrest among all the workers. Employers will tell you the period has never been one of such great uncertainty.

**Intense Public Feeling**  
Tradesmen discuss on street corners, in their shops, with their customers, the possibilities of the Left, Left Center, or Right Center. Highly marked individualistic tendencies have resulted in innumerable groups and parties, which make up the French political life of today and are rather confusing to the man in the street who does not follow such things closely.

Aside from groups or parties, there are also leagues. But the rôle of the league might be termed more educational than partisan. It nevertheless plays a very active part in election campaigns, its members organizing meetings with trained speakers all over the country in order to expose the Government's fallacies. Such an organization is the Ligue de la République, whose pre-election activities



## Here is history's shrine!

The romance of old Quebec is the romance of America... Here France began a New World Empire, in 1608. Here struggled great Frenchmen, great Englishmen, great Americans. The forts they built, the houses they occupied, the town they coveted—all are still here... But now has risen a crowning glory—Chateau Frontenac. A modern hotel—yet also a reliquary of history. There's a series of historic stained glass windows—a model of the ship that brought Quebec's founders. Historic figures and periods are perpetuated in its rooms. In Chateau Frontenac, you dwell in utmost hotel luxury—yet, also in the living romance of America's beginnings. Reserve at Canadian Pacific, 405 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Or, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada.

## Greater CHATEAU FRONTENAC

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL ATOP OLD QUEBEC

### VANCOUVER

## Hotel Grosvenor

840 HOWE STREET

VANCOUVER CANADA  
European Plan  
Cafe in Connection  
Rates: \$1.50 Per Day and Up

The Church of Scotland since the Reformation had been children of the manse. If they looked to the law they would find that in recent times four of the eight presidents of the Court of Sessions had come from the Scottish manse, and one of these, Lord President Inglis, was the most distinguished lawyer Scotland had had since the time of Lord Stair. And out of 44 principals of Edinburgh and Glasgow universities 18 had been sons of the manse. Into whatever region of human activity they turned, sons of the manse were found in places of distinction. Sir Robert Horne, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British Government, is himself a son of the Scottish manse.

**J. P. MORGAN TO VISIT PARIS**  
PARIS, April 24 (Special Correspondence) — J. P. Morgan, whose yachting vacation in the Mediterranean has ended, is expected to arrive here tomorrow. He will probably remain in Paris two or three days, later going to London.

Education must be kept free from

# HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

## CANADA

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## TRAVEL

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Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day.

\$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.

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\$18, \$21 and \$24 per week.

NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.

Booklet and Map on request. Every room has private bath.

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Rooms with private bath for one person

\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Nothing higher.

Weekly rate, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00.

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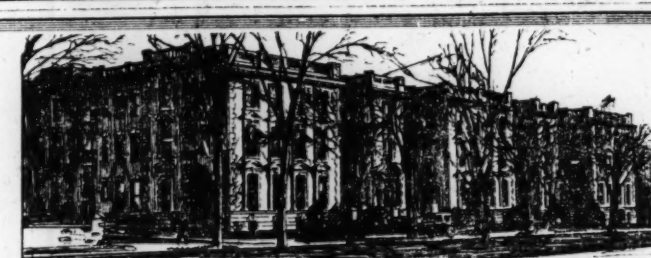
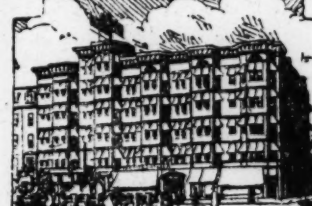
Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.

Weekly rate, \$24.00 and \$30.00. Nothing higher.

No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.

Is within short distance of all Churches, Theatres and Shopping District.

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The refinement of home, and the atmosphere of a club. Open the year round for transient and permanent guests.

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## THE VENDOME BOSTON

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Tastefully appointed throughout and but a few steps from the leading theaters, shops and clubs.

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Men of affairs have made their homes here while in Boston since 1853.

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Admirably situated in the center of the business and financial district and known the world over for its delicious New England cooking.

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Three Boston Hotels of Distinction for Permanent or Transient Guests

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HUNTOON HOUSE

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R. L. SEYMOUR, Proprietor

religion; separation of church and State; and armaments reduced to a strict minimum. A properly scaled income tax, as well as laws for the protection of the worker must be enacted.

With regard to foreign policy, the league proposes the final liquidation of the war by definitely fixing the amount of the German war debt; international co-operation on a broader scale; comprehensive plans for the final restoration of the devastated areas; disorganized Germany and the impending European bankruptcy. Peace must be maintained by a more powerful and more democratic League of Nations and by progressive disarmament.

For the home policy it advocates specific remedies for financial reforms, for industrial, commercial and agricultural prosperity; the education of the nation's children without class privilege; liberty of conscience through strict observance of lay laws; liberty of the worker and his full right to organize, and the civil freedom of civil servants. Military service to be one year at maximum.

Such is a brief résumé of the League of the Republic's program. Socialistic doctrine, you will say.

Perhaps it is. Nevertheless it is assuredly a sign of the times pointing to the increasing tendency in France toward a clear division of the Nation into a capitalistic and working class. It is particularly interesting to take note of, in view of the distinguished membership of the league, including as it does many of the country's ablest thinkers, among whom are included many members of faculties and university professors.

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Visiting HONOLULU, CHINA, JAPAN, MANILA, MALAY STRAITS, INDIA, BATAVIA, JAVA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPEETE, TAHITI, SAMOA, PAGO PAGO and The South Sea Islands

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THREE TRIPS WEEKLY

Leave India Wharf Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M. for Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Bucksport, Winterport and Bangor. Connection at Rockland the following morning for North Haven, Stonington, Southwest Harbor, Northeast Harbor, Seal Harbor, Bar Harbor, South Brooksville, Margville, Deer Isle, Brooklin, South Bluehill and Bluehill.

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FURTHER SHORT COVERING SENDS PRICES UPWARD

Good Buying in Early Part of Session Imparts Good Tone to Market

Short covering operations were again in evidence at the opening of today's New York stock market. National Supply moved up 1 1/2, and Bethlehem Steel gained fractionally. Oils were again in good demand. Producers and refiners leading the advance with a gain of a point.

With the exception of Kelsey Wheel, which dropped 1 point to 80, a new 1924 low, the general list displayed a firm tone throughout the early dealings.

Good buying support appeared for all the usual leaders, Baldwin, American Can, Studebaker and Gulf States Steel selling a point or higher.

Corn Products and United States Steel Iron Pipe each moved up more than 2 points.

Accumulation of the oils in further reflection of the decreased crude production resulted in Pan American B. Cosden, Pacific and Standard Oil of California selling about a point or so higher.

Pere Marquette touched a new 1924 low at 63 1/2 on account of a favorable March earnings report.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular.

Shorts Scramble to Cover

Retreat of the short interest was hastened when call funds renewed at 3 1/2 per cent for the first time in weeks.

Prices snapped back vigorously from their recent low levels, General Electric extending its gain to nearly 4 points.

U. S. Steel moved up 1 1/2 points to 92 1/2, the steel, oil, sugar, motor and chemical all giving good exhibitions of group strength.

Early hesitancy of the rails disappeared when a brisk demand developed for Nickel Plate, which jumped 4 points from its previous level.

Popular industrial shares, such as American Can, Baldwin and Gulf States Steel sold 3 points beyond yesterday's closing, with U. S. Steel Iron Pipe rising 5 points.

Norfolk and Western, however, was a notable exception, falling back a point.

Bonds Up on Cheap Money

Continued ease in money rates, and the excellent showing made by the Federal Reserve bank in its recent buying of United States Government obligations, with active Liberty 4 1/2s reaching new high prices for the year in today's early dealings.

Increased activity also marked trading in the foreign list. Serbian 8s advanced a point to a new 1924 high level at 79 1/2, and a widening inquiry for Japanese 5 1/2s and 6 1/2s resulted in higher quotations for these issues.

Price movements in domestic issues were narrow, but exhibited a firm undertone. A few stocks recovered almost 4 points to their recent loss and American Sugar 6s and Wilson convertible 6s moved up a point or more.

COTTON CONVENTION IN BOSTON TO HEAR BUSINESS LEADERS

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will have a number of prominent speakers at the semi-annual meeting to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, April 30 and May 1, among whom will be Samuel M. Yau, chairman, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who will address the convention at the banquet on the evening of April 30.

Magnus W. Alexander of New York will talk on "The Cotton Industry as a Part of the National Economy" and will be made by President Robert A. May of the association, and a dinner will be held under the general topic "Cotton, and the Making of Industrial New England," with John A. Sweetser as chairman. Secretary Harry C. McEwen will speak on "Cotton, Freight and Growth of Industrial New England."

The chairman of the convention proper on Thursday will be Russell B. Coward of Fitchburg, former president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and the speakers will be S. H. Thompson of Lowell on "The Cotton and the Industry," and Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the Boston and Maine Railroad, on "The Railroads and the Industry."

LACKAWANNA LOSES RATE COMPLAINT

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The complaint of the Lackawanna Steel Company against coal and ore rates from Pennsylvania and from the Great Lakes producing field to Buffalo, N. Y., was dismissed today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The complaint was filed against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and charged that rates on coal and coke from Reynoldsville, Pittsburgh and Connelville, Pa., to Iron and steel manufacturers at Buffalo were unreasonable and that rates on ore shipped from the lower Lake Erie ports to competing interior iron and steel manufacturers were unreasonably low.

The commission held that the relationship between the ore and coal rates did not result in undue preference.

PENN. R. R. STOCKHOLDERS

During the month of March stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company increased by 20,000 to a new high record. Since the first of the year the list has increased by 197,000 holders.

Compared with last year, holders on April 1 show an increase of 624,438 as a result of the average holding on April 1 was 68.71 shares, the lowest point it has stood since the present number of shares have been outstanding. Corporation holders were 117,7, an increase of 40 over last year.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE

CHICAGO, April 25.—At a meeting of the directors of Illinois Bell Telephone Company, an expenditure of \$346,360 for new plant in Chicago was approved, and \$378,600 for Illinois outside of Chicago, making a total of \$1,525,564. The total approved for this year is \$1,517,000.

UNITED ELECTRIC RAILWAYS CO.

United Electric Railways Company of Providence reports \$37,375 deficit after taxes and interest charges in first three months of 1924, compared with a deficit of \$46,441 in the corresponding quarter of 1923.

ZINC LESS ACTIVE

NEW YORK, April 25.—Inquiry for zinc is less active, with prime western grade 6 1/2 cents a pound, East St. Louis.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Air Reduc	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Air Rub	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Am C D	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Am C D	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Am C D	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Am C D	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Am C D	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Am C D	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Am C D	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Am C D	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2

NEW YORK CURE

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Gas & El	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am Gas & El	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am Gas & El	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am Gas & El	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am Gas & El	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am Gas & El	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am Gas & El	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am Gas & El	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am Gas & El	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am Gas & El	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Express Reg	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4

BOSTON CURE

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4

BOSTON CURE

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Pneu	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4

NEW NICKEL PLATE

BONDS NOT TO BE ISSUED UNTIL MAY

NEW YORK, April 25.—The offering of \$26,000,000 5 1/2 per cent refunding mortgage bonds of New York, Chicago & St. Louis by a banking syndicate will not come until next month at the earliest. The bonds will have a 10-year maturity and the total debt will be limited to three times the stock outstanding. On the basis of existing stock, less treasury bonds, the total debt will be limited to about \$180,000,000. The total debt is now about \$88,000,000, and the company is asking authority to issue that additional amount from time to time for refunding the present debt. The new mortgage will probably provide for issuance of bonds in series and at different rates of interest to provide against changes in investment market conditions.

AMERICAN SUGAR BONDS FALL OFF

NEW YORK, April 25.—American Sugar Refining Company 6 per cent bonds, have sold at 97 1/2, after 15, flat, following a sale at 97 1/2 for regular delivery, cleared with a bid some what above par last week. These bonds are rated as one of the better industrial bonds. They are followed by \$45,000,000 preferred paying 7 per cent dividends and selling at about 84, and \$45,000,000 common paying no dividends, selling at about 43. The market value of the refining company's preferred and common ranking junior to the \$30,000,000 6 per cent bonds exceeds \$56,000,000.

These bonds have been selling to yield a lower net return than most sugar bonds, which is taken to explain the decline. Gross assets at the end of 1923 were \$135,291,553.

MODERATE UPTURN IN GRAIN PRICES

CHICAGO, April 25.—Wheat prices showed a moderate upward tendency today in the early dealings, because of firmness of quotations at Liverpool. The opening, which ranged from 1/4 off to 1/4 advance, with May 1.03 1/2 to 1.03 1/2, and July 1.04 1/2 was followed by fractional gains. Corn after opening at 1/4 decline to 1/4 advance, May 76 1/2 to 76 1/2, had a slight upturn. Cattle started at a shade lower to 1/4 1/4 advance, May 46 1/2 to 46 1/2, and then had a slight upturn. Provisions were easy.

CAR & FOUNDRY BUYS PACIFIC CAR STOCK

NEW YORK, April 25.—The American Car & Foundry Company has acquired a substantial interest in the Pacific Car & Foundry Company, with plants at Seattle and Portland, Ore. While no official confirmation as to the extent of the interest can be obtained, it is understood that the company is holding one-third of the stock of the Pacific Car & Foundry, however, will be left intact.

MISSOURI PACIFIC SEEKS CONTROL

NEW YORK, April 25.—Missouri Pacific Railroad has entered into an agreement to purchase 28 per cent of the stock of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad, which is a subsidiary of the Missouri Pacific.

SHORT SELLING IS DEVELOPING VERY RAPIDLY

NEW YORK, April 25.—It is estimated in some quarters that the short interest in the stock market now amounts to more than \$100,000,000. Whatever one may think of the ethics or rightfulness of short selling of the securities of properties, the fact must be noted that all over this country short selling has been developing to a surprising extent. Many people think they have found a new way to wealth without labor.

Of the \$95 stocks listed on the exchange, around 400 appear to be in the average of the number in which daily transactions take place. Of these, only about 20 per cent have a short interest of any consequence. Therefore, bear contracts now outstanding are for the most part in not more than 80 active stocks or less than 10 per cent of the stocks listed on the exchange.

The larger short contracts outstanding are in Studebaker, Baldwin, Steel, Can, Woolen, Sugar, etc. The short interest in Studebaker is probably the largest, at around 100,000 shares, each. The short interest in Steel is probably near 200,000 shares, and the short interest in Baldwin is probably between 50,000 and 75,000 shares.

There can be no reliable estimate, and, if one could be established, it would exist only for an hour.

Contrary to the popular impression, members of the New York Stock Exchange are not allowed to sell customers' stocks short for their individual or firm account.

MR. FINNEY INCLUDED IN LEASE COMPLAINT

LOS ANGELES, April 25 (AP).—Edward C. Finney, acting Secretary of the Interior during a temporary absence of Albert B. Fall, was named in an amended complaint filed in Federal court yesterday in the Government's suit to enforce the Elk Hills naval reserve oil leases granted the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company.

The amended complaint, which adds 160 acres to the approved 320 acres now held under receivership pending outcome of the litigation, alleges Mr. Finney delivered to the Pan-American a letter of conveyance for the 160 acres, "an especially valuable right to a lease to lands then known to contain great and valuable deposits of petroleum," and later arranged the details of the lease with an officer of the company.

The letter, the complaint continues, "was written with the intent that said land should be acquired by defendant secretly, without competitive bidding and without right or authority in the officers of the United States who executed the same."

JOHN R. THOMPSON COMPANY

CHICAGO, April 25.—The report of John R. Thompson Company for the quarter ended March 31, last, shows an increase of \$394,585, after all charges and taxes, equivalent after allowing for preferred dividends to \$1.57 per share, or \$6,000,000 par value \$25 common stock outstanding. Gross income for the first quarter amounted to \$3,475,700.

MILL CLOSING DIVIDEND

The Otis Company, manufacturers of awnings, denim, knit underwear, covert cloths and suitings, with mills at Otis and Ware, Mass., declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 24. The previous dividend was 4 per cent.

WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED ST. RY.

Worcester Consolidated Street Railway reports for 1923 year surplus after charges of \$46,604 as compared with \$37,785 in 1922.

TENNESSEE COPPER & CHEMICAL

Tennessee Copper & Chemical Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, net income of \$777,144 or 88 cents a share, compared with \$377,421 or 42 cents a share in 1922.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York)

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
May	29.50	30.30	29.50	30.30
July	29.50	30.30	29.50	30.30
Sept	29.50	30.30	29.50	30.30
Nov	29.50	30.30	29.50	30.30
Jan	29.50	30.30	29.50	30.30
March	29.50	30.30	29.50	30.30

PERE MARQUETTE MAKES NEW HIGH

Dividend Increase Expected When Directors Meet in June

The advance in Pere Marquette Railway common stock to a new high price for the year at 45 1/2 is based on the strong expectation in some quarters that there may be an increase in the dividend rate from a 4 to a 5 per cent per annum basis. The directors are due to meet early in June, probably about the 10th, and it is thought that consideration may be given at that time to an increase in the rate.

A director says, however, that the matter has not been settled. While some members of the board are likely to favor an increase, others may incline to a more conservative policy. It is admitted, however, that current earnings would warrant dividends at the rate of 5 per cent.

When dividends were inaugurated on the \$45,000,000 common last June, there was some opinion in the board that the rate should be set at the conservative rate of 4 per cent per annum, but the majority of the directors swung over to the more liberal policy.

Banking interests on the board, particularly the First National Bank, since earnings fully warranted the rate, stockholders were entitled to at least a 4 per cent, having waited some years for a return on their investment.

In 1923 Pere Marquette earned \$3.03 a share on the common stock, after allowing for payment of dividends on the preferred. It will be recalled, however, that the rate on the preferred was 4 per cent, and the rate on the common was 4 per cent.

Allowing for the payment of only 5 per cent on both classes of preferred, earnings would be equivalent to \$3.85 a share on the common stock.

Earnings so far this year are running ahead of 1923. For the first three months they are understood to have been at the rate of 100 per cent share per annum on the common stock.

SUSPEND LUMBER RATES

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Proposed new lumber rates and other forest products from Baltimore and other ports of Philadelphia and New York to interior points were suspended from April 25 until Aug. 1 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The new schedules included both increases and decreases.

STEEL SCRAP PRICES

CHICAGO, April 25.—Various grades of steel scrap are unchanged from previous prices. \$12.50 to \$13.25 for heavy melting, \$12.50 to \$14 for light melting, and \$12.50 to \$14 for No. 1 railroad wrought, and \$20.50 to \$21 for No. 1 machinery cast.

CORONA TYPEWRITER CO.

Corona Typewriter Company has current assets of \$1,467,138, compared with \$1,467,138 in 1922, and liabilities of \$1,467,138, compared with \$1,467,138 in 1922.

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO

The annual report of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway for 1923, which is expected to be made public in a few days, will show a net income of \$1,172,498, or 88 cents a share, after allowing for preferred dividends, compared with \$377,421 or 42 cents a share in 1922.

LEAD PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK, April 25.—American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced lead 1 cent to 8 cents a pound, New York.

EATON AXLE & SPRING

Eaton Axle & Spring Company earnings for the quarter ended March 31 were \$115,000.

White Star Liner Homeric has been converted from coal to oil burning, her first voyage as such to be next Wednesday.



**BETTER EARNINGS  
REPORT BY SWIFT  
INTERNATIONAL**

Profits for Last Year Three  
Times Those of 1922—  
European Sales Gain

The Swift International Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, profit of \$5,456,265, Argentine gold. After deducting reserves of \$86,218 and other charges, net profit was \$5,410,847, equal to \$3.60 a share on 1,500,000 shares of stock outstanding. This compares with a profit in 1922 of \$1,801,475, equal to \$1.20 a share, a net loss of \$6,798,262 in 1921, and a profit of \$3,974,935 in 1920, equal to \$2.65 a share.

These earnings are in terms of Argentine gold, the equivalent of which today in United States currency is 73.52 cents for an Argentine dollar.

**Income Account**  
The income account compares as follows (Argentine gold):

	1923	1922
Earnings	\$5,456,265	\$1,801,475
Directors' fees, etc.	2,500	2,500
Reserves	36,218	36,218
Adjustments	1,165,000	1,165,000
Net for stock	5,410,847	1,801,475
Dividends	2,780,280	3,264,880
Surplus	2,630,567	1,482,885
Prev. surplus	1,801,475	1,801,475
Total surplus	13,776,550	11,652,932

\*Deficit.  
†Adjustment of previous year's computations.

President Edward F. Swift says, in part:

We have enjoyed a substantial increase in the volume of sales, particularly in Continental Europe, total sales for the year being in excess of \$80,000,000.

During the past two years cattle producers in Argentina have been passing through a difficult period, as a result of overproduction of the live-stock industry. This has resulted in appeals to the Government for intervention, and a number of live-stock measures were passed during the year. One of the attempts to fix minimum prices for cattle intended for export, but this law proved to be impracticable and was suspended three weeks after becoming effective.

**Restrictive Measures**  
Among the other measures passed, one required that live stock be purchased on the basis of live weight and another provided for the licensing and supervision of privately-owned packing plants. It is expected that the new live-stock legislation in Argentina will be wisely administered by the Government, and we feel sure that the subject will be worked out on a sound and mutually satisfactory basis.

The period of cattle liquidation in Argentina has about run its course, and it is now generally recognized by the large cattle producers that their troubles were due to economic causes.

**FINISHING CO. 1923  
EARNINGS LARGER**

The United States Finishing Company reports for 1923 net income after charges and preferred dividends of \$1,433,137, equivalent to \$36.59 a share on 39,167 shares of common stock, \$100 par value.

The income account compares as follows:

	1923	1922
Gross inc from pro-	\$11,384,158	\$8,273,235
duction		
Net op. income	1,650,378	868,557
Net op. income		
Div. after charges	1,433,137	482,054
Earnings a share	\$36.59	\$12.50

During the year the dividend rate on the common stock was increased from 7 per cent to 8 per cent, and an extra dividend of \$1 a share was paid.

**LONDON EXCHANGE  
PRICES IRREGULAR**

LONDON, April 25 (Special).—Prices on the stock market were irregular in the usual quiet week-end markets. Sentiment toward home rails was more cheerful on better trade reports.

Argentine rails improved on an upturn in the exchange rate. Diamond issues were weak on Paris selling. Kaffirs were steady. Oils were narrow and mixed.

Gilt-edged issues rallied after early heaviness. French loans were firm despite the fall in the franc. Industrials were firm. Rubber issues hardened on improvement in the staple. Rio Tinto was 3 1/2 and Hudson's Bay 5 1/2.

**GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC**

Consolidated statement of General Gas & Electric for the 12 months ended March 31, 1924, shows gross earnings of \$18,337,579, compared with \$13,579,116 in the previous year. After deducting interest and dividends on preferred stock, and expenses and taxes of General Gas & Electric Corporation and General Finance Corporation, net income for the year ended March 31, 1924, was \$4,759,109, compared with \$3,899,963 in 1923.

**CHESAPEAKE & OHIO NOTE**

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to pledge \$487,000 of general mortgage 4 1/2 per cent gold bonds and \$2,886,000 of first lien and improvement 5 per cent mortgage bonds as security for a note to the Federal Government for \$2,200,000 to cover the cost of the bonds for betterments during the period of Federal control. The debt would be payable in 10 years after Federal control terminated, or earlier at the option of the road.

**J. P. MORGAN IN PARIS**

PARIS, April 25.—J. P. Morgan will be consulted this afternoon with reference to the loan to Germany recommended in the Dawes report. He is due at 2:45 p. m. from Venice, where he ended a Mediterranean cruise in the Corsair. His conference with French officials will be private and unofficial, but the subject of the proposed loan will be put squarely up to him. After remaining here 18 hours, Mr. Morgan will go to London.

**AIR REDUCTION GAINS**

The Air Reduction Company, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, last net profit of \$507,623, after depreciation and interest, equivalent to \$3.42 a share on the 175,586 shares of no par value capital stock outstanding, as compared with net profits of \$589,211 or \$3.40 a share on the same amount of capital stock outstanding in the corresponding quarter a year ago.

**MAGMA COPPER DEFICIT**

Consolidated income account of the Magna Copper Company and Magna Arizona Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows a deficit of \$164,419 after depreciation and interest charges, as compared with a deficit of \$701,762 in the preceding year.

**LONDON MONEY MARKET**

LONDON, April 25.—Money was 1 1/2 per cent; discount rates—Short bills, 2 1/2 per cent; three months' bills, 3 1/2 per cent.

**NORFOLK ROAD'S  
EARNINGS LARGER**

Last Month's Revenue \$1,000,000 Better Than March, 1923

The Norfolk & Western Railway Company's March operating revenue was decidedly favorable, being about \$1,000,000 better than for the corresponding month last year and larger than February this year by a like amount.

Earnings applicable to dividends, amounting to \$1,554,990 for March, 1924, were substantially the same as for March, 1923, and were at the rate of 12.5 per cent annuum on the common stock.

Most of the increase in March operating revenue was absorbed so far as maintenance of equipment is concerned by the car rebuilding program which is being carried on; and so far as maintenance of way is concerned, by active prosecution of the work of laying rails and ties made possible by the open winter.

The bituminous coal traffic has quieted down somewhat since the agreement with the miners was effected in the principal mining regions April 1, and operating revenue for the first 15 days of April was approximately 7 per cent less than for the corresponding period in March.

Car loadings for the first 15 days of April decreased 4 per cent under the same period in April, 1923, and 6 per cent compared with March, 1924. Coal loadings alone showed a decrease of 1 1/2 per cent and 12 per cent respectively.

For the first quarter of 1924 the surplus earned over interest on the funded debt has increased \$271,651 and the outlook is considered quite good for the forthcoming year.

Although coal loadings have fallen off, miscellaneous business and traffic from connecting roads are both holding up well.

Operating expenses for three months absorbed 73.2 per cent of operating revenue in 1924, compared with 71.7 per cent in 1923 and 69.5 per cent in 1917. The following table gives items of operating expenses for the first quarters of 1924 and 1923:

	Three mos. ended Mar. 31, 1924	1923
Railway op. rev.	\$2,828,785	\$2,173,785
Maint. way & struct.	3,435,405	2,756,794
Maint. equip. & material	1,800,000	1,800,000
Transport	1,800,000	1,800,000
All other exp.	1,800,000	1,800,000
Net op. rev.	4,945,193	3,872,582

**BRADFORD WOOL  
MARKET QUIET**

BRADFORD, April 25.—Owing to the holidays, the wool market has been quiet but prices are generally firm. Although some business is passing in merinos for the export and home markets, demand for fine tops and yarns is disappointing.

Crossbreds continue to meet a strong demand. There is a steady call for all quality of wools. Quotations for tops remain unchanged.

**MONEY MARKET**

Current quotations follow:

	1923	1922
Call money	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Govt. bonds	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Customers' com'l ins'ns	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Individual cu. col. ins'ns	4 1/2%	3 1/2%

**Clearing House Figures**

	1923	1922
Exchanges	\$6,000,000	\$31,000,000
Year ago today	62,000,000	76,000,000
Year ago	24,000,000	76,000,000
Year ago	24,000,000	76,000,000
F. R. bank credit	23,725,457	74,000,000

**Acceptance Market**

	1923	1922
Spot, Boston delivery	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Prime eligible banks	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Less known banks	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Eligible banks	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	3 1/2%

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

	1923	1922
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:		
Boston	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Dallas	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Denver	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Hankow	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
London	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Lyons	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Madrid	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Manila	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Prague	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Shanghai	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Singapore	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Stockholm	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Swiss Bank	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Vienna	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Warsaw	4 1/2%	3 1/2%

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

	1923	1922
Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:		
Demand	\$4.37 1/2	\$4.38 1/2
Cables	4.37 1/2	4.38 1/2
French francs	0.053 1/2	0.054 1/2
Belgian francs	0.053 1/2	0.054 1/2
Swiss francs	0.053 1/2	0.054 1/2
Holland	0.037 1/2	0.037 1/2
Sweden	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Norway	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Denmark	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Spain	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Portugal	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Greece	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Austria	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Argentina	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Brazil	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Poland	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Hungary	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Rumania	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Czechoslovakia	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Russia	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Shanghai (tael)	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Hong Kong	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Bombay	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Yokohama	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Uganda	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Uruguay	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2
Peru	0.021 1/2	0.022 1/2

†Per thousand. \*Per million.

**MERCANTILE MARINE EARNINGS**

NEW YORK, April 25.—March earnings of International Mercantile Marine were well over \$1,000,000, with a deficit of \$100,000 in February and a deficit of around \$300,000 in March, 1923. Rumors that negotiations with the British interests for the purchase of the International Mercantile Marine fleet have been revived are not correct in well informed circles.

**CELLULOSE COMPANY'S EARNINGS**

Cellulose Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports a gross profit of \$76,482. After deduction of \$393,559 reserve for plant depletion, net profit was \$582,233. Preferred dividends were \$240,000, leaving surplus available for the common of \$342,233. There are outstanding \$3,000,000 preferred and \$7,000,000 common.

**MINERAL RANGE REPORT**

The Mineral Range Railroad reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, a deficit of \$34,240, after taxes, interest, and rent, as compared with a deficit of \$161,647 in 1922.

**ILLINOIS PUSHES  
ARBITRATION FOR  
TRADE DISPUTES**

Settlement of Business Differences  
Outside of Court by Arbitrator Favored

CHICAGO, April 25 (Special).—Commercial arbitration, founded upon mutual confidence and the desire of business men to do right in adjudicating business differences, is a plan that is rapidly gaining favor in Illinois, where it is being promoted by a special committee of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

Of the 118 cities in Illinois having chambers of commerce that are members of the Illinois association, 25 have already adopted commercial arbitration policies, 25 more are actively engaged to execute this means of keeping business misunderstandings out of court and others of the remainder are considering this highly satisfactory means of settling business difficulties.

Outlining the advantages of arbitration, which the state chamber, one of the most active in the country, is taking up commercial arbitration, Harvey T. Hill, its general secretary, said to the members of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce:

"The Illinois Chamber of Commerce believes so thoroughly in the good that business can derive from the use of commercial arbitration that we have made the promotion of its use one of our major activities. The group of men that have this in charge are working under the leadership of one of our prominent citizens, Mr. Frank S. Peoria."

"During the last few weeks this committee has adopted a set of commercial arbitration rules which, if followed, will make the arbitration both speedy and final. These rules will be used as the official guide by all local committees throughout the State."

**Meetings to Promote Idea**  
"The committee has also prepared 'Forms for Submission' blanks that will be used in connection with the arbitration of cases. During the next few months, district meetings will be held in seven Illinois cities. In the interest of creating a greater use of commercial arbitration, these meetings will be held in Cairo, Danville, Peoria, Quincy, Freeport, Aurora and Chicago."

At these conferences will be business men from 118 cities that are now working with the Illinois Chamber of Commerce on this project. The chief object to be accomplished will be to get a strong active committee at work in each of these local communities. At the annual meeting of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, which will start on Oct. 9, a one-day session will be held on commercial arbitration."

In general explanation of the idea as promoted through the State, it is further said that the Illinois chamber is named by mutual agreement of the parties having a difference is empowered to issue subpoenas and his findings upon being filed in court, has the legal effect of a judgment of the court.

**Growing in Favor**

"The idea is one of co-operation. Commercial arbitration is perhaps the most natural way to determine who is right in a business dispute, without causing ill feeling. The plan is preferable to ordinary court procedure and is growing in favor of business men rapidly for several definite reasons."

"It is the quickest way to settle disputes or misunderstandings, because it is a means of disposing of cases immediately. The arbitrator is selected by both parties concerned. It is cheaper and more businesslike than court action, because the arbitrator selected to decide who is right is a man qualified in the business line. It is not necessary to take the time and effort to familiarize the 'judge' with a host of technical details that would be necessary in a case."

**Maintains Friendly Relations**

"Perhaps the chief value of this form of settling commercial differences is that it keeps friendly relations between both parties and that it permits business to be operated unaffected by the dispute. The plan eliminates publicity which sometimes is not only undesirable, but is very destructive."

"The plan is easily operated. Parties to a controversy agree in writing to submit their dispute to arbitration and the arbitration committee of the chamber of commerce in the city where the dispute is being handled is acceptable to both parties, hears the evidence from both and then makes a written award covering his decision. In case of any disputed point of law the immediate arbitrator is not a judge, but an arbitrator acting accordingly."

"Arbitration is not merely an ideal means of obtaining justice but expert testimony in the hands of a man of very practical means of keeping people out of court."

**RAILWAY EARNINGS**

RICH. FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC

	1923	1922
Operating revenue	\$12,977,813	\$10,925,811
Operating expenses	7,936,776	7,234,904
Net revenue	5,041,037	3,690,907
Non-operating income	3,466,093	3,107,632
Non-operating expenses	1,724,446	1,588,552
Net income	6,782,684	5,209,987
Surplus	1,987,023	1,794,910

**PERE MARQUETTE**

	1923	1922
Operating revenue	\$3,499,991	\$3,338,932
Operating expenses	2,194,585	2,044,405
Net income	1,305,406	1,294,527
Surplus	1,305,406	1,294,527

**DEL. LACK & WESTERN**

	1923	1922
Operating revenue	\$4,702,000	\$3,733,359
Operating expenses	3,134,000	2,908,716
Net income	1,568,000	824,643
Surplus	1,568,000	824,643

**LEHIGH VALLEY**

	1923	1922
Operating revenue	\$6,723,528	\$6,723,528
Operating expenses	4,264,423	4,264,423
Net income	2,459,105	2,459,105
Surplus	2,459,105	2,459,105

**WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.**

	1923	1922
Operating revenue	\$1,244,245	\$1,244,245
Operating expenses	1,234,543	\$1,234,543
Net income	9,702	9,702
Surplus	9,702	9,702

**WOOLWORTH SALES A RECORD**

F. W. Woolworth Company's Easter business reached a new record at \$5,341,388 of merchandise sold in the week ending April 20. This contrasted with \$3,545,611 sales in the corresponding week of April, 1923, an increase of \$1,795,777, or 50.7 per cent. Compared with \$4,535,004 sales in Easter week of 1922, which occurred late in March, Easter sales this year showed a gain of \$756,184, or 16.4 per cent.

**CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING**

Cost of living in the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor, decreased 1.5 per cent from December, 1923, to March, 1924. From March, 1923, to March, 1924, there was an increase of 0.9 per cent and a decrease of 21.3 per cent from June, 1920, to March, 1924.

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC  
MARCH STATEMENT  
HAS SILVER LINING**

NEW YORK, April 25.—The March report of the Southern Pacific Company is not as unfavorable as it appeared at first. Although net operating income of \$2,789,065 was the lowest for the month since 1920, gross revenues of \$22,505,532, were the second highest in the company's history and only \$418,052 less than the record of \$23,000,000 set in 1920.

This is apparent from the March report which showed an increase of \$434,944 or 12 per cent in maintenance of way to \$3,869,484, an increase of \$57,052 in maintenance of equipment expenses to \$4,287,427, and an increase of \$423,209, or 5 per cent, in transportation costs to \$8,315,788, when traffic was about the same as a year ago and gross revenues of \$22,505,532 were \$18,556 less than a year ago.

The March reduction was not important enough to reduce the first quarter gross revenues to last year's level. Outlining net operating income for the quarter was \$6,935,142, or \$1,757,591 better than the first quarter of 1923. Gross revenues of \$64,584,846 for the quarter were \$1,213,501 ahead of last year and represented the greatest traffic of any first quarter in the company's history.

**BETHLEHEM STEEL  
HAS GOOD QUARTER**

Earns \$1.91 on Common in Three Months—Present Rate of Operations 66 Per Cent

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, income of \$4,519,875 after interest, depreciation and depletion, compared with \$3,812,442 in the preceding quarter and \$4,400,603 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1923.

The income account for the quarter compares:

	Quarter ended March 31, 1924	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1923
Total inc.	\$4,519,875	\$3,812,442
Int. and div. etc.	2,540,149	\$2,370,345
Deprec. & deple.	2,943,616	2,446,480
Net inc.	4,519,875	3,812,442
Per share	\$1.91	\$1.68
Com. div.	2,247,214	2,246,314
Surplus	1,198,055	91,853

Share earnings in the March quarter of \$1.91 compared with \$1.68 in the preceding quarter and \$1.84 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1923.







## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## CALIFORNIA

## Alhambra

## ALHAMBRA NURSERY

PRACTICAL NURSERYMEN  
Full line Fruit Trees, Grapes, Berries,  
Citrus Trees and Roses.  
315 West Main St. Phone 179  
Cross from High School

## The Candy Shop

"Braendlin's" Home Made Candies  
LUNCHES 122 WEST MAIN ST.  
AND DINNERS PHONE 286

## COSBEY &amp; HICKMAN

Successors to O. F. Baldwin Co.  
REAL ESTATE-INSURANCE  
106 W. Main St. Phone 68. Established 1909

## Everything Electrical

Moore Electric Construction Co.  
General Electrical Contractors  
820 No. Curtis Ave. Phone 1009-M

## GEO. T. ATTCHLEY

GENERAL INSURANCE  
311 W. Main St.  
Phone 185-B

## Anahelm

## B. F. SPENCER

166 W. Center Street  
PICTURES-ART GOODS-WALL PAPER

## DANZ PIANO CO.

162 W. CENTER STREET

## FALKENSTEIN'S

"Anahelm's Best Store"  
Ready-to-Wear and Dry Goods

## E. D. ABRAMS

Books-Stationery-Kodak Finishing  
116 West Center St., Anahelm, Calif.

## Burlingame

The Christian Science Monitor  
IS FOR SALE IN BURLINGAME, CALIF.,  
on the following news stand: Hewitt Book  
Store.

## Coronado

## Harold A. Taylor

Art Goods-Kodaks-Framing  
1154 Orange Avenue and  
Hotel Del Coronado

## Fellows

The Christian Science Monitor  
IS FOR SALE IN FELLOWS, CALIF.,  
on the following news stand: Atkinson's News  
Agency.

## Glendale

## BUDWIG RADIO

Radio Corporation of America Products  
OPEN EVENINGS PHONE 1801  
133 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.

## The Marion Elizabeth Shoppe

Grace G. McCleery SMART HATS  
Main Lobby Jensen's Palace Grand Shops  
135 N. Brand, Glendale, Calif.  
Phone Glendale 5088-J

## GLENDAL

## AWNING AND TENT CO.

W. T. GILLIAM  
222 SOUTH BRAND BLVD. Phone Glen. 184

## SHERROD'S

CORSETS LINGERIE HOSIERY  
438 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.

## -SHAFES-

Books, Fine Stationery, Art Goods  
Greeting Cards  
123 A South Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.

## WRAGG

Ladies' Garment Shop  
Hosiery and Underwear  
Phone Glendale 1911-J 209 E. Broadway  
GLENDAL, CALIF.

## GLENDAL SALES CO.

Murphy-In-a-Door Bed Roomer Cabinets  
Peelies Built-in Furniture  
216 E. Broadway Phone Gl. 2095  
D. C. STEVENS, Mgr. Glendale, Calif.

## ICELAND GOVERNMENT

## ADDS ONE MINISTER

COPENHAGEN, April 12 (Special  
Correspondence)—The new Iceland  
Government consists of three members,  
one more than its predecessor. Ion  
Magnusson, the Premier, is at the same  
time Home Secretary and Church Min-  
ister. Magnus Gudmundsson, Solicitor  
to the Supreme Court, is Minister for  
Transport and Communication, and  
Ion Thorlaksson is Minister of Finance.  
All the members of the Ministry be-  
long to the Conservative Party, al-  
though of the Alting, which consists of  
42 members, only 20 Conservatives  
against 15 of the Peasant Party, the  
old Independence Party, 5, and the  
Social Democrats 1. Five of the  
Independence Party, however, includ-  
ing the former Premier, M. Eggers,  
have in the meantime promised not to  
oppose the Government, in any case  
not pending a general election, which  
may take place in the autumn. Should  
the proposal to hold a session only  
every other year (an outcome of the  
economy act) be passed a general elec-  
tion will become necessary. The new  
Premier has been a member of several  
previous governments, and was Premier  
when the Independence Act was passed.

## INDIAN WOMEN MADE JUSTICES

BOMBAY, March 24 (Special  
Correspondence)—The recent appointment  
of four women in Bombay as justices  
of peace of the city, it is understood,  
paves the way to the appointment of  
women as honorary magistrates. In  
this respect Madras leads the way, as  
already a woman magistrate is there in  
the person of Mrs. S. Cousins, a tal-  
ented European. The first woman to  
be made justice of the peace are Lady  
Cawaji Jehangir (Parsi), Lady Jagmo-  
handam P. Verjivanand (Hindu), Dilshad  
Begum (Muhummadan) and Mrs.  
Hodgkinson (European) representing  
the four principal communities of Bom-  
bay.

## CALIFORNIA

## Glendale

## Sierra Club

## Ginger Ale

## Fruit Punches

## for All Occasions

## HENRY-BROWN

## CO., Inc.

Glendale, California  
"Totally Different"

## PENDROY'S

## BRAND AT HARBOR

Glendale California  
A Modern Department Store

Ready-to-Wear, Dry Goods, Shoes  
Rugs, Millinery

Improved and modern merchandising meth-  
ods. The lowest price for which QUALITY  
goods can be sold.

Rest Room—Second Floor  
Phone—Glendale 2380

Private Branch Exchange to all Departments

## J. KORN

Popular Price  
Men's and Women's  
Tailor

Cleaning, Pressing  
Repairing  
221 N. Brand Blvd.  
GLENDAL, CALIF.  
Phone Glendale 1918-J

## Wm. H. HOOPER &amp; Co.

Tires, Batteries and  
Accessories

Complete Automobile Service  
222 E. Broadway, Glendale, Calif.

The New BALLOON TIRES Are Here

## FEDERAL

## COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS

## BANK

"Fastest Growing Bank in the Fastest  
Growing City in America."

TWO LOCATIONS  
144 N. BRAND BLVD. and 612 E. BROADWAY  
GLENDAL, CALIF.

## Webb's

Brand at Wilson  
"Glendale's Oldest Department Store"

BUILT ON  
RELIABILITY-SERVICE

## J. F. STANFORD

Established Since 1910  
Realtor—Insurance—Loans

## BUILDER OF HOMES

108 West Broadway  
Glendale, Calif.

## CROFTON

## THE SHOE MAN

Headquarters for Kewpie Twin Shoes  
Shoes for the Whole Family  
105 North Brand

## GOODE &amp; BELEW

Cleaners and Dyers  
110 E. Broadway  
GLENDAL, CALIF.

Phone Glendale 364 RAY E. GOODE  
O. H. BELEW

## EDWARDS &amp; DENNIS

108 East Broadway

Luncheon—Dinner—Afternoon Tea

Soda and Candies

We serve a fine Sunday Dinner

## RIPLEY-JACKE CO.

## REALTORS

Specializing in GLENDAL HOLLYWOOD Properties

## Glendale Groceries

116-118 NORTH BRAND BLVD.

A pleasant and profitable place to purchase your  
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

## ANDERSON'S

## MEAT MARKET

403 W. DORAN ST. Phone Glendale 783

MEATS, POULTRY, FISH  
Consistently the Best

## Hollywood

## The Mary Helen

## TEA ROOM

"In Hollywood—A Delightful Place to Dine"

RESERVATIONS 6400 SUNSET  
HOLLYWOOD 6539 BOULEVARD

## Community Laundry

HOLLYWOOD

1033 McCadden Place Holly 3850

SYD PEARCE  
THE Ford MAN  
AUTHORIZED Detroit factory experience  
6230 Santa Monica Blvd. Holly. 0004

## CHOICE MEATS, FISH, POULTRY

Blaisdell & Co.  
6058 Hollywood Blvd. Holly. 1555

## THE WORK BOX

EMBROIDERED LAYETTES-TROUSSEAU  
7088 Hollywood Blvd.

## CALIFORNIA

## Hollywood

## (Continued)

## MARK W. SHAW

## REALTOR

5639 Sunset Blvd. Holly 5918

Homes, Income, Lots, Insurance  
Notary Public and Loans

Electrical Appliances General Repairing  
Radio Supplies Mazda Lamps

UNIVERSITY ELECTRIC SHOPPE  
4806 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.  
Phone 508-935

## INSURANCE

## C. E. TOBERMAN CO.

6763 Hollywood Blvd. HEMPstead 4141

## HOLLYWOOD

## CARPET CLEANING CO.

1128 Las Palmas Ave.  
Tel. Glendale 3741

## LAUREL CAFETERIA

Home Cooking—Good Service  
9616 Hollywood Blvd.

## COSMO CLEANING COMPANY

Ladies' Fancy Gowns and Garments Our Specialty  
COR. COSMO ST. AND SELMA AVE.  
Phone Hollywood 6236

## Huntington Park

## DEPENDABLE SERVICE

is what we really sell. You can  
safely make a selection from  
our stock of

## NEW OR USED CARS

## Lloyd L. King

Authorized Dealer for Los Angeles and Vicinity  
FORDSON LINCOLN

## Laguna Beach

## ROY W. PEACOCK

Realtor  
Laguna Beach Property  
LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF.

## La Habra

## HOMEFINDERS OF ORANGE

M. McGEE  
BREA AND LA HABRA REAL ESTATE  
Company Solicited

## La Jolla

## The Cricket Coffee House

1121 Prospect Street  
BREAKFAST LUNCH DINNER

## THE LITTLE SHOP

Hats, Sweaters, Blouses, Novelties  
Things for Children

## The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN LA JOLLA, CALIF.,  
on the following news stand: Noll's Ark News  
Stand; Putnam's News Stand.

## Long Beach

## FOR BETTER

## OFFICE EQUIPMENT

## Pacific Desk Company

223 East Third Street

## KRIEGER-AYER MUSIC CO.

236 East Third St.  
Victor Victrola Ivers and Pond Pianos

## HORACE W. GREEN &amp; SONS

HARDWARE CO.  
545 Pine Avenue Tel. 649-87

## MOORE'S GROCETRIA

"GROCERIES FOR LESS"  
342 American Avenue

## HOB NOB TEA ROOM

Lunch and Dinner  
Afternoon Tea—Special Parties  
1230 E. Ocean Ave. 625-149

## CARLE L. WILLIAMS CO.

"Insures Anything Against Everything"  
131 East First St. Dial 632-35

## ED. HEIM &amp; CO.

CLEANERS AND TAILORS  
604 E. FOURTH ST. 645-146

## AUGUST F. PFLUG

DIAMONDS-WATCHES-JEWELRY  
244 E. BROADWAY Tel. 611-201

## THE PICTURE SHOP

Gifts-Framing-Cards  
510 Pine Ave. Dial 624-96

## HERMAN C. THOMPSON

11 Pine Avenue  
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

## STROMSOE &amp; ROCAP

Tailors  
201 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. 627-78

## Marlow Beauty Parlor and School

We Dress Hair We Manicure  
We Teach Both Dial 618-438

## MAGNESITE STUCCO

W. A. WHITE JR., DISTRIBUTOR  
243 A Redondo Avenue Dial 313-569

Order Your Household Goods Shipped to—  
Boys Transfer and Storage Co.  
LONG BEACH, CALIF.  
DEPENDABLE SERVICE

## Hart Schaffner &amp; Marx Clothes

SILVERWOOD'S  
124 PINE AVENUE

## SKIRT AND KNIFE PLAITING

BUTTON AND HEMSTITCHING SHOP  
810 Pine Ave. (above Eighth) 646-474

## GORDON ROBB

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT  
721 AMERICAN 626-438

## HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE

Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies  
117 Pine Avenue

## S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring

Clothes of Quality  
at Reasonable Prices  
114-116 Pine Ave. Dial 614-08

## W. E. ALLEN CO.

General Contractors  
619 Markwell Bldg. Dial 614-08

## INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

P. M. MILLSPAUGH  
800 American Ave. Phone 629330

## EARL L. CHESSMAN

Contractor & Builder  
629 W. Seventh Street 618-121

## CALIFORNIA

## Long Beach

## (Continued)

## Hulen Furniture Co.

DRAPERIES SHADES LINOLUM  
CASH OR CREDIT  
"Better Homes"  
521 E. 4th Street Dial 617-64

## FIXTURES

SASH AND DOORS  
GENERAL MILLWORK  
DELUXE WALL BEDS  
1460 W. Anaheim 652-09

## Bulfinch's

Pine Avenue at Broadway  
A Department Store  
Our business is actuated by the ambition  
to serve intelligently, courteously and  
satisfactorily.

## O. E. BROWN MEAT MARKETS

No. 1 Cor. Atlantic and Bath 638297  
No. 2 Cor. Atlantic and E. 10th 638438  
No. 3 Cor. Orange and E. 17th 611422  
No. 4 Cor. Belmont and E. 20th 611779  
No. 5 Cor. Ross Ave. and E. 7th 623112

## HUGH A. MARTI COMPANY

Merchandise of Merit  
At Prices Uniformly Right  
FOUR ELEVEN PINE AVENUE

## GOLD MEDAL CREAMERY

Quality Dairy Products  
-ANAHEIM AT OHIO 528-334

## C. D. BEAUCHAMP &amp; CO.

GENERAL INSURANCE  
LOANS Tel. 647-43  
18 Locust Ave.

## QUEEN CITY LAUNDRY

The Good Laundry  
GOOD WORK GOOD SERVICE  
Call Us—652-36

## ACORN GAS RANGES

LONG BEACH  
GAS & ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO.  
233 E. Third St. Dial 658-202

## Johnson &amp; Kendall

"The Newest Materials Always at Lowest Prices"

The Soft Water Laundry Co.  
702 West Anaheim 2 1/4 Pine Ave. Phone 62263

Branch Offices 118 1/2 American  
Riyle Service, Satisfaction

## Los Angeles

## EXPOSITION

## DYE WORKS

DRY CLEANING & DYEING  
3821 So. Vermont Ave. Tel. Beacon 0640

## ARTS AND CRAFTS STUDIO

OLIVIA LEE TIEDEBOHL  
Lessons in Luster and Enamel China, Batik,  
Leather Work, General Crafts.  
301 Music & Arts Bldg. Phone Vandike 1181

## LLOYD R. UHLENHART

U. S. SLICER SERVICE  
Blade grinding with factory guarantee; gen-  
eral overhauling and rebuilding; also electric  
meat saws.  
129 East 9th Street Vandike 1504

## "CREME ZENDA" 100% PURE!

TOILETTE REQUISITES  
Represented by Mrs. Nellie Stohmeyer  
1021 No. Serrano Ave. Tel. HEMPstead 0928

## Real Estate—Loans—Insurance—Notary Public

14 years experience in this city  
JAMES PARIZEK  
801 Hans Bldg. Tel. Vandike 0810  
Lee Burrill Vermont 0911

## Lee's Auto Repair Shop

509 W. Vernon (just west of Figueroa)

## F. M. FOSTER

Painting, Tinting and Paper Hanging  
884 Cumberland Ave. Phone 509-508

## H. B. CROUCH CO.

Diamonds and Antiques  
222-224 West Ninth St. (Near Blackstone's)

## ARCHITECT

WINSTON LEAMON RILEY  
736 So. Flower St. Main 2236

## Walters Stenographic Co.

821 HAAS BUILDING, LOS



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## CALIFORNIA

## Pasadena

## T. W. MATHER CO.

PASADENA

Distinctive Fabrics for the Home Dressmaking

Wondrous Silks—Black and White Crepes Sports Weaves—Printed Chiffons.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLANNELS IN ALL SHADES. DRESS LINENS IN VARIETY. VOILES—IMPORTED RATINES—NOVELTIES.

QUALITY—DISTINCTION—CORRECT PRICES

## RESIDENTS and TOURISTS

Welcome to avail yourselves of the Complete, Efficient and Considerate BANKING SERVICE OF

## THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK

Corner of Colorado at Marengo Telephone Fair Oaks 903 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

## Gulck Stationery Company

TOYS

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

173 East Colorado St. Phone Fair Oaks 39

## LENZ

## HAT STUDIO

643-645 East Colorado Street Fair Oaks 573

## OAK KNOLL GROCERY &amp; MARKET

East California St., near Lake Ave. "The Best of Everything for the Best of People"

Special Attention to Tourists Telephone Fair Oaks 607

## ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.

## LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

465 S. Raymond Avenue Tel. Colo. 67 Commercial Art Multigraphing Printing Stenographers

## Thompson Advertising Co.

Direct-by-Mail Advertisers F. O. 7034 Sales Letters—Notary—Addressing

## F. C. NASH &amp; CO.

"Pasadena's Largest Department Store" 141-151 East Colorado Street COLORADO 5300

## PASADENA MUSIC HOUSE

Established 1892 57 East Colorado Street Second Door East of Raymond Avenue

Pianos—Victor Talking Machines—Records

## GEORGE A. CLARK CO.

CLOTHES—FURNISHERS Knox Agency

SHIRTS TO MEASURE Fair Oaks 2060

## F. G. NOVIS

SHOES EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING 1222 E. Colorado St. Phone Colorado 609

## CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

COURTEOUS, CONSCIENTIOUS, CONSERVATIVE

## HILL &amp; CARDEN

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats Colorado 1496 41 NORTH FAIR OAKS

## THE WIGWAM

THE SLEMONS TRIBE Orange, Chinese Furniture, Baskets Foothill Blvd., Arcadia Phone 101-W

## Y. M. C. A. CAFETERIA

Specializing in Home Cooking Lunch 11:30-1:30 Dinner 5-7 P. M.

## BRENNER &amp; WOOD

Responsible for Brenwood Clothes of Quality for Men 155 E. COLORADO STREET

## CHESTER VILLA MARKET

JENNINGS BROS. 1222 East Villa St. Fair Oaks 436

## STEWART D. WELSH

Sporting Goods and Hardware The Store for the "Out-Door" Colorado 2728 22 S. Los Robles Ave.

## CONSULTING DECORATOR

Shopping With or for You Mrs. E. M. COOPER 27 East California St. Fair Oaks 8056

## W. H. SWIHART

Quality Plumbing Service 8625 E. COLORADO ST. PHONE COLO. 8349

## F. A. CLOUGH

Bicycles, Tennis Supplies, Sporting Goods 131 N. FAIR OAKS AVENUE

## CROWN CITY TRUNK FACTORY

KNOX BAGS 1000 COLORADO PHONE COLORADO 102

## NOLD

FURNITURE COMPANY, INC. 65-71 N. Fair Oaks Ave. Phone Fair Oaks 1181

## Have you tried the Two Sisters

BAKERY? Lake Ave. at California St. PASADENA

## THE MODEL GROCERY CO.

QUALITY PRICE SERVICE 250 East Colorado St. Colo. 2600

## CHESTER VILLA GROCERY

Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables 1272 E. VILLA ST. PHONE F. O. 456

## New DELICATESSEN Shop

Home Cooked Foods 961 E. Colorado St. ABBEY BROS. F. O. 7816

## J. W. ARNI

Plumbing Dealer CONTRACTING AND JOBBING 1162 E. Colorado St. Telephone Colorado 8746

## A. G. FOX

CASH GROCERY AND MARKET 261 North Lake Ave. Phone: COLO. 219

## CALIFORNIA

## Pasadena

Since 1911

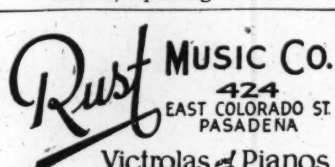


197 So. Fair Oaks Phone Colo. 1848

WASHINGTON HDWE. CO.

1348 No. Lake Avenue, Pasadena, Calif. Phone Fair Oaks 5800

Tools, Builders' Hardware, Roofing, Paints and Oils, Kitchen Utensils, Pipe and Fittings, Seeds and Fertilizers, Sporting Goods.



HARRY FITZGERALD, INC.

Clothing—Haberdashers

DUNLAP AGENCY

Fair Oaks 1008

249 East Colorado St. PASADENA

The Season's Newest Styles

In Footwear

For Men, Women

and Children

MORSE-HECKMAN SHOE CO.

109 E. Colorado St.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM HOUSE OR HOTEL TO DESTINATION

Pasadena Transfer &amp; Storage Co.

BAGGAGE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS STORED

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES, VAULT PACKING AND FORWARDING

85 South Marengo Avenue

Agents Trans-Continental Freight Co. Telephone Colo. or Fair Oaks 110

## Post Printing and Binding Co.

PARTICULAR PRINTERS

81 No. Raymond Avenue

Fair Oaks 200

## THE RADIO STORE

Paul Franklin Johnson

560 EAST COLORADO ST.

"Everything Worth While in Radio"

Radio, Electric and Scientific Supplies

## HAMMOND LUMBER CO.

Fair Oaks 111

Colorado 111

O. D. ADAMS

Manager Holly and Broadway PASADENA, CALIF.

"Over 35 Years of Service"

Real Estate—Rentals

Insurance of all kinds.

## WILLIAM WILSON Co.

Pasadena REAL ESTATE Los Angeles

90 California Avenue PASADENA Phone-Fair Oaks 4433

## VROMAN'S BOOK STORE

229 East Colorado Street

Books, Stationery, Office Supplies

Filing Devices

## Elared's FLOWER SHOP

266 East Colorado St. PASADENA, CALIF.

BOOKS—STATIONERY

PICTURE FRAMING

190 East Colorado Street PASADENA, CAL.

## STOP AT GREENFIELD'S SERVICE STATION

1415 East Colorado St., Corner Hill Ave. C. S. GREENFIELD, Prop.

All Your Needs Met in Gasoline, Oils, Repairs, Vulcanizing

Washing, Battery and Ignition. Telephone Colorado 5440

## PASADENA STATIONERY &amp; PRINTING CO.

45 East Colorado Street Phone Colorado 108

Wedding Invitations and Announcements Engraved or Printed

Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

## Schaffer Gown Shop

Conservative Styles in Gowns and Skirts Gown Made to Order Remodeling Alterations Special attention given to fitting large forms.

566 EAST COLORADO ST. FAIR OAKS 268

## FOUR NASH SIX

EARL LINDLEY MOTOR CO.

357 West Colorado St. Fair Oaks 08

## BONFIELD'S

Announcing the new department of DRESSMAKING—KIDDE CLOTHES ART NEEDLECRAFT

1262 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 4509

Insurance—That's All

HENLEY &amp; HAYNES

51 SOUTH MARENGO Phone Fair Oaks 5100

## Real Estate—Investments

Business, Income and Residential Properties THE OSBORN-WATERS CO.

Lake Ave. at Washington Fair Oaks 6870

## CHEER-O SHOPPE

FINE CANDIES—ICE CREAM SODAS

341 East Colorado Street

## CALIFORNIA

## Pasadena

(Continued)

## Plumbing and Heating

Cesspools and General Excavating A full line of sewer pipe, gas lining and terra cotta. Repair work given careful attention and satisfaction guaranteed.

## BENEDICT &amp; GINGRICH

1433 E. Colorado Street

Phone Colo. 1856

## Lady Betty Shoppe

EXCLUSIVE DRESSES, MILLINERY GOWNS, SKIRTS, COATS AND SWEATERS

860 EAST COLORADO STREET, PASADENA Opp. Maryland Hotel

COLORADO 10

EVERY DRIVER AN ESCORT

## BROWN AND WHITE CABS

Touring Cars and Limousines

COLORADO 10 PASADENA

## The HALLMARK Jewelers

96 E. Colo. Street PASADENA

Jewelry and Allied Lines Promptly Attended To

## PASADENA CORSET SHOP

HELEN B. FORD, Corsetiere

ROBES, NEGLIGEEES, LINGERIE

308 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 8388

## DEWEY'S DEPT. STORE

1880 N. Lake Avenue Fair Oaks 2410

Dry Goods—Notions—Men's Furnishings. HOLEPROOF HOSIERY

## Pomona

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$540,000.00 AND RESOURCES OF \$2,250,000.00

extends to the business community the accommodations of a strong and well equipped bank.

## DEHNEL BROTHERS, INC.

Home of Men's and Boys' Fine Wear

Hart Schaffner &amp; Marx Clothes

Knox Hats Emory Shirts

254 W. PALACE STREET

## UNITED STATES INSPECTED MEATS

OUR OWN SUGAR CURED BACON AND MEATS

Phone 57 250 West 2nd St.

## Stine Transfer and Storage Co.

Moving, packing, shiping. Distributors of household goods, pianos, machinery and merchandise.

Furniture repairing and refinishing

## THE PALACE

POMONA'S POPULAR GROCERY

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

Phone Ex. 18 248 West 2nd St.

## Sievers' Specialty Shop

MILLINERY AND WEAVING APPAREL

CORSETS; 135 E. Second Street

## THE TRIANGLE SHOE STORE

Shoes and Hosiery

181 W. Second Street

## Redlands

## Triangle Chocolate Shop.

Ice Cream Sodas and Candies

LIGHT LUNCHEONS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

101 ORANGE STREET. F. J. LOGE

## A. LEIPSIC

Dry Goods Ready to Wear

The House of the Authentic Styles

M. B. LOWNES

Fine Millinery

13 E. State Street

## Auto Top and Repairing

HOWLAND &amp; HOLIDAY

Phone Main 264 West State and Fourth

## BENNETT'S BOOTERY

East St. in. of Fifth

"SHOES OF CHARACTER"

BELL-GRASSLE HARDWARE CO.

210-214 ORANGE ST.

Phone Main 261 REDLANDS, CALIF.

## FRED C. FOWLER

THE MEN'S STORE

107 ORANGE STREET

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN REDLANDS

The Home Bank

## Riverside

## EARNIE E. GRUHN

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

BARE ENAMELING

Phone. Res. 2003-J. Shop 721-J 5th and Vine

## AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT STORE

GOOD AND RELIABLE

Ninth and Market Open All Night

## MAGNOLIA CHOCOLATES

Made by C. B. Ober

AT THE LORING CONFECTIONERY

Light Lunches a Specialty.

## THE ARK

Housefurnishing Co.

MAIN AT 6TH STREET

## Commercial Barber Shop

817 Main Street

## RIVERSIDE HARDWARE CO.

Nationally Advertised Hardware of Known Worth

MAIN ST. AT 9TH

## ALFRED M. LEWIS

PURE FOOD CASH STORES

Riverside, Arlington, West Riverside

## ENGRAVING

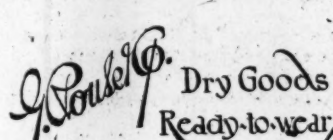
WALTER D. CHAMBERLAIN

PROMPT PRINTER 615 EIGHTH STREET RUBBER STAMPS SIGN CARDS

## CALIFORNIA

## Riverside

(Continued)



## CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

RIVERSIDE, CAL.

A Home Bank Interested in Your Success

## Pioneer Meat Market

778 Main Street

## SWEETS

CLOTHING—FURNISHER

Main at 8th Street

## San Bernardino

SHEEHAN PAINT &amp; PAPER CO.

Distributors of PATTON and PITCAIRN PRODUCTS

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Ser Aldo's Great Enterprise

AMONG the many who are familiar with the term "Aldine Edition," and even with the Dolphin and Anchor device, signifying swiftness and steadfastness, which is the emblem of that press, not all, perhaps, know the story of the scholar-publisher who, inspired by the idea of advancing learning and supplying the world with beautiful books at moderate prices, set up his Stamperia in Venice toward the close of the fifteenth century.

Tebaldo Manucci, or Manuzio, familiarly known after the Italian fashion of his day as "Messer Aldo" or "Ser Aldo," was born in 1450 at a little town near Rome. He studied Latin at Rome and Greek at Ferrara, making friends among the scholars of the day, and in 1482 went to reside at Mirandola with his friend and fellow-student, that young, beautiful and gifted Count Pico, of whom both Sir Thomas More and Walter Pater give so winning a portrayal. Pico, himself a brilliant scholar, procured for Aldo two years later the post of tutor to his own nephews, Alberto and Lionello Pico of the princely family of Carpi, and it was this family which later furnished Aldo with the necessary funds for the initiation of a great enterprise. This was nothing less than the establishment of a Greek press, for the diffusion of that Greek learning which at the close of the fifteenth century was so eagerly desired; the ambition to publish accurate and beautiful books which should diffuse the light of knowledge in the world. It seems to have been at Carpi, in 1490, that Aldo matured his plan, and Venice was selected as the best center, both because less disturbed by war than other parts of Italy and as offering greater facilities for engaging the necessary Greek scholars and workmen for the work.

Aldo's first Greek publication appeared in 1493 or earlier, but the intervening years had been filled with preparatory work, and also with "reading and interpreting in public for the benefit of the noble and studious youth of the city the most renowned Greek and Latin writers, collating and correcting those manuscripts which it was his intention to print."

Settled in a quiet house near S. Agostino, remote from the busy movement of the great Piazza and the Rialto, the scholar-printer soon became a center of keen interest, and attracted many visitors and correspondents: too many, indeed, to please a man whose whole desire was to do his work and do it well. This is shown by his complaint, in a dedicatory epistle to Andrea Navagaro, that letters from learned men arrive in such profusion that, to answer them all would take him night and day. Letters, however, could, at will, be left unanswered: the problem of importunate visitors was more difficult; and come they would, whether welcome or no. "Some," says he, "from friendship, some from interest, the greater part because they have nothing to do—then 'let us go,' they say, 'to Aldo.' They come in crowds and sit gazing. . . . As for those who come for no reason, we make bold to admonish them in classical words in a sort of edict placed over our door—'Whoever you are, Aldo requests you, if you want anything, ask it in few words and depart, unless, like Hercules, you come to lend the aid of your shoulders to the weary Atlas. Here will always be found in that case something for you to do, however many you may be.'"

In that "Beehive of Greek industry" editors, compositors, proof readers, type cutters, ink mixers, printers, binders were all needed in collating manuscripts, revising proofs, editing a pure text from various fragmentary transcripts handed down by ignorant or careless scribes, planning and setting up the pages, and all the other activities of the book producers' work. There in his own establishment Aldo installed the necessary apparatus for producing his Greek type; there he made his ink and bound his books, the paper being supplied from the mills of Fabbriano; there, in quiet rooms apart, the celebrated scholars of the day pored over manuscripts, revising, comparing, that a perfect version might be secured.

But Aldo was not satisfied merely to publish finely revised texts of noble writings; he aimed also at the finest type and format; and, not content with the types at his disposal for his Latin and Italian works, himself invented a new font, the celebrated Aldine type known as the "Aldine" and modeled upon the beautiful handwriting of Petrarch. This was cut by Francesco de Bologna, and Aldo himself describes it as "of the greatest beauty, such as was never done before."

That the obstacles in his way were great and many may be learned from his own writings, in which he refers to strikes of workmen; infringement of his rights by literary pirates, who imitated his type and reprinted from his perfected versions, issuing fresh editions to supersede his own; the interruptions of war; the difficulty of securing manuscripts; but through it all his enthusiasm never flagged. "What joy," he cries, "it is to see these volumes of the ancients rescued from book-buriers and given freely to the world!" And in such achievement he found his reward for all that he endured. To the end he remained financially a poor man, having spent lavishly for the furtherance of his work, but by his enterprise and industry he had laid up a treasure for the world.

Mrs. Oliphant quotes Renouard as writing of him:

"It is difficult to form an idea of the passion with which he devoted himself to the reproduction of the great works of ancient literature. If he heard of the existence anywhere of a manuscript, unpublished, or which could throw a light upon an existing text, he never rested till he had it in his possession. He did not shrink from long journeys, great expenditure, application of all kinds; and he had also the satisfaction to see that on all sides people bestirred themselves to help him, communicating, some freely, some for money, an innumerable amount of precious manuscripts for the advantage of his work. Some were even sent to him from very distant countries, from Poland and Hungary, without any solicitation on his part."

J. A. Symonds, in "Italian Renaissance," gives a list with dates of the principal publications of the Aldine Press, which included the works of Aristotle, Thucydides, Sophocles, Herodotus, nine comedies of Aristophanes, Euripides, Demosthenes, the Greek orators, the minor works of Plutarch, Plato, Pindar, and many minor editions, reprints; also Latin and Italian works among which were Dante, Petrarca, Poliziano, and Bembo, all between the years 1495 and 1514.

It was natural that a man engaged in such an enterprise should become a center for the scholars of the day, and there grew up around Aldo an academy of Hellenists which included most of the greatest Greek scholars in Italy, many eminent Venetians, and some, like Erasmus and Thomas Linacre, from beyond the Alps.

The Aldine Press survived for two generations, but under his sons, and his grandson, Aldo II Giovane (the Younger), the publications gradually declined in beauty and importance, and Aldo himself remains the most illustrious of the house which he founded, and in which, by his selfless labors he had, as J. A. Symonds writes, "secured the literature of ancient Greece against the possibility of destruction."

## Chaparral

In the spring of the year this chaparral is often very beautiful with blossoms of buckthorn, wild cherry, white lilac, manzanita, and wild mahogany, while the valleys below are blue and pink with alfalfa or bright with violets that are not violet-hued but golden. The endless variety of flowers on the desert after the winter rains has exhausted the adjectives of many a writer. I never thought to describe the red and blue and gold and white of them. It was sufficient for me to see them to stop and linger over them, and to love their beauty. It was not the rambling strontium, or the brilliant flowers of the various cacti, or the great cream-colored bells of the yucca that made the strongest appeal, but the small baby blue-eye, or the yellow mimulus, or high up on the face-wall of a mountain, rooted in a crack of the rock, some pale-pink flower on a long thin stem that waved and rolled in the breeze, and fought off heat and drought for the joy of living and the urge to bring forth after its kind.

Ah! how very charming those pale

beauties that blush unseen . . . unknown and unnoticed that the species may not perish from the face of the earth! They waste little sweetness on the desert air, for wild flowers are generally scentless, nor do they waste any beauty, for beauty is its own excuse for being; but they are so isolated, so lonely, so forsaken of their kind that one sighs over them and, perhaps, indulges in pathetic fallacies regarding them. Flowers on the desert! They are more splendid than shining gold or glittering diamonds.—John C. Van Dyke, in "The Open Spaces."

We are the roadside flowers,  
Straying from garden grounds—  
Lovers of idle hours,  
Breakers of ordered bounds.

If only the earth will feed us,  
If only the wind be kind,  
We blossom for those who need us,  
The stragglers left behind.

And lo, the Lord of the Garden,  
He makes his sun to rise,

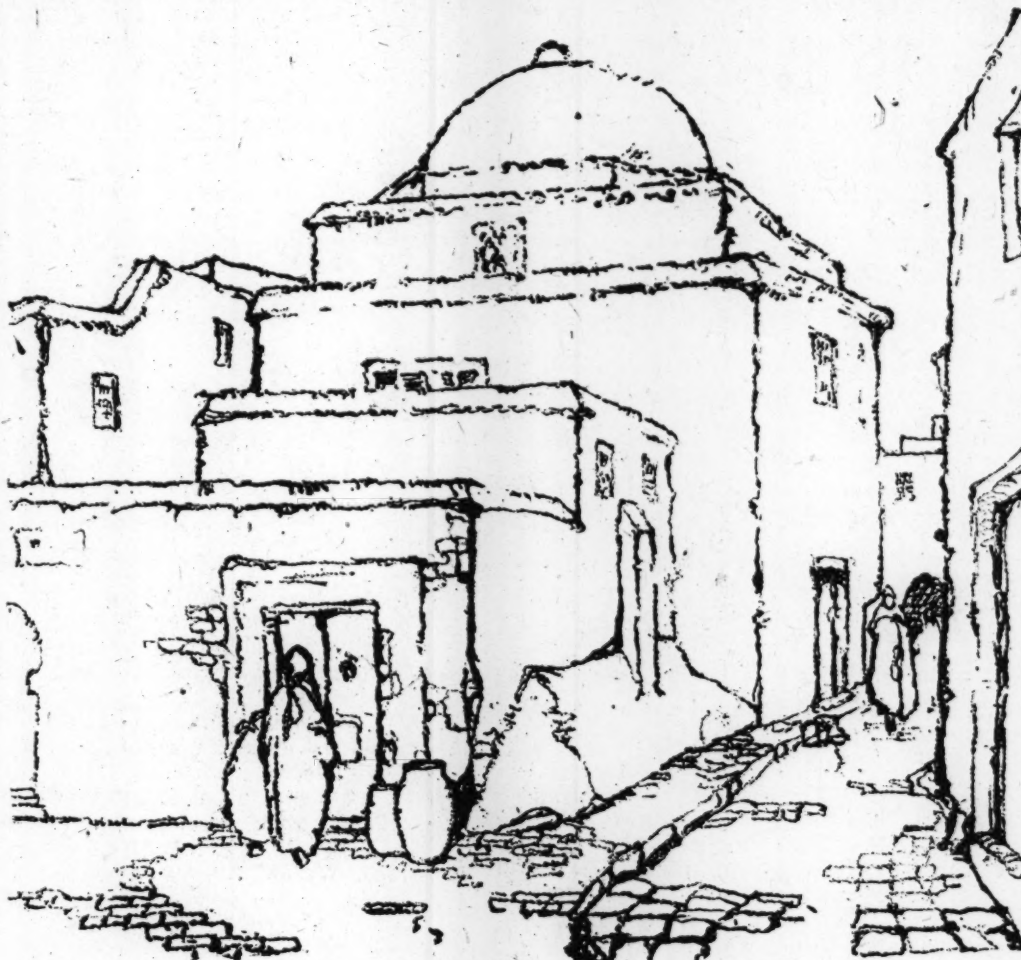
## Roadside Flowers

And his rain to fall with pardon  
On our dusty paradise.

On us He has laid the duty—  
The task of the wandering breed—  
To better the world with beauty,  
Wherever the way may lead.

Who shall inquire of the season,  
Or question the wind where it blows?  
We blossom and ask no reason.  
The Lord of the Garden knows.

—Bliss Carman.



The Sacred Well at Kairouan. From a Pencil Sketch by Irma Kohn

WHEN Muhammad came to the beautiful oasis of Kairouan in Tunisia, he found an active spring whose water resembled in taste that of Mecca. He at once decreed the well sacred, and around it an Arabian city sprang up, which today is one of the oldest, most picturesque and most primitive in Tunisia.

In the heart of Kairouan, in one of its oldest buildings, the well exists today. Under its dome, hour after hour and day after day, a camel pumps the water, which is carried up from the well in crude earthenware bottles, strapped to a water wheel, and is emptied into a trough on the street for the consumption of the donkeys and camels, and for those people who wish to drink it. Its taste is not pleasant.

The camel which at present pumps the water, is a huge old beast, splendidly groomed. In the slow, monotonous pacing of his circle, he presents a rather pathetic picture of patience.

## A Nikko Artist at His Work

(Sixth Century)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Across the chasm of the years  
This a bridge shall be.  
Across—my soul shall flow  
In beauty unto thee.

In warming fertile sunlight,  
In soothing mellow moonlight,  
Through the grayness of the falling rain,  
The message is for thee.

Child of promise eggs hence.  
Let the vision come to thee  
And bridge the seeming chasm  
Between thy kind and these.

A. Anderson.

## Sunset on the Bahr Moas, Egypt

The sunset sky is glowing with pink and gold as the sun, like a ball of molten fire, hangs over the western horizon. The calm Bahr Moas, winding through fertile fields of cotton and clover, shines with a delicate reflection of the sky above, and mirrors on its surface groups of graceful date palms standing on its banks. A misty golden haze hangs over the distant fields—where the soft, rich tints of clover and the brown earth clouds dotted with brilliant patches of yellow mustard, mingle. The fellahin, after a long day of reaping and irrigating their crops, lead home their cattle along the dusty highroad. The hoofs of the cattle kick up little clouds of white dust; but it is mellowed in the sunset, and all takes on a soft, glowing tint.

From the town across the water there steals a hushed confusion of typical Oriental sounds—on the balcony of a minaret the high-pitched drone of a silken-robed muezzin calls the natives to prayer. The pine and eucalyptus trees, bordering the road by the river side, begin to throw long, latticed shadows on the carpet of fragrant bluebells, shaken from the jacaranda trees by the cool, evening breeze. A picturesque felucca skims along the water with full white sails billowing in the wind, the water ripples into the stern and breaks into tiny pink wavelets.

The dusk deepens. Across the river little twinkling lights appear. The red rim of the sun dips, and there is a rush of somber gray. Night drops over the hushed land.

## Kleine Gefälligkeiten

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER Nähe der Spitze des Kaps Cod sass einst ein kleines Mädchen auf dem Schoß ihrer Tante und hörte ihr beim Lesen einer Geschichte über die Heldentat eines Kindes zu. Als die Geschichte zu Ende war, rief das kleine Mädchen aus: „Ach, dass ich doch auch so etwas Grosses und Herrliches tun könnte!“ Aus ihrer gereiften Erfahrung heraus wies ihre Tante auf den hohen Hügel hinter dem Dorfe hin, der, wie sie sagte, aus lauter Sand und kleinen Steinen bestünde, worunter sich wahrscheinlich nicht einmal ein grösserer Stein oder Felsblock befände; er rage so hoch empor, dass man ihn meilenweit im Meer draussen sehen könne, und er diene, mit einer Leuchter bei Nacht, den Fischerleuten als Warte, um ihnen die Heimfahrt zu erleichtern. Dann wurde dem Kinde gesagt, dass sein Leben so, voll kleiner Gefälligkeiten für andere sein sollte, dass sie sich zu einem hohen Berg anhäufeten, der anderen als Wegweiser diene. Das spornte das Kind mächtig an; denn seit mehr als einem halben Jahrhundert hat sie, die einst jenes kleine Mädchen war, sich bemüht, anderen kleine Gefälligkeiten zu erwirken, wodurch es ihr gelang, ihr Dasein über die Tiefen eines selbstsüchtigen Lebens emporzuheben.

Mancher möchte gefällig sein; aber die Furcht, die Beweggründe könnten missverstanden werden, oder man könnte nicht richtig handeln, lässt seine Wohltaten nicht zur Ausführung kommen. Dennoch schlummert unter dem Misstrauen und den hergebrachten Gewohnheiten des Lebens verborgen eine Menge von Freundlichkeit, die nicht mehr allgemein geübt wird, weil man meistens nicht versteht, auf welche Weise Art man Gutes tun soll. Dass die Freundlichkeit aber da ist, zeigt sich wiederholt, wenn in einem Lande oder auch nur an einzelnen Orten das Volk durch Not und Unglück aufgerüttelt und zum Helfen veranlasst wird.

Neulich sagte eine bekannte Persönlichkeit: Die meisten Schwierigkeiten sind mir dadurch entstanden, dass ich versuchte, anderen Gutes zu tun. Woran liegt hier der Fehler? Zweifellos an einem Mangel an Weisheit. Eine derartige Erfahrung sollte jedoch unser Herz der Not um uns her nicht verschliessen. Unangenehme Erfahrungen beweisen nicht, dass eine gute, wenn auch noch so geringfügige Tat für einen andern unrichtig ist. Die unweise Art, wie sie getan wird, muss verbessert, nicht der göttliche Antrieb, einem andern zu helfen und seinen Pfad zu glätten, unterdrückt werden.

Past alle Menschen sehen ein, wie nötig Gefälligkeit sowohl auf Seiten des Empfängers als auch auf Seiten des Gebers ist. Wie wir aber anderen unsere kleinen Gefälligkeiten erweisen sollen, ohne Gefahr zu laufen, dass das Unfreundliche im menschlichen Denken mit der Absicht sich gegen uns wendet, uns zu „zerreissen“, ist oft schwierig. Es gibt jedoch eine

Art, es zu tun, und zwar eine weise: wir müssen unser Handeln auf das unwandelbare Gesetz Gottes gründen. Dann wird unser Tun den Stempel der Weisheit tragen. Gottes Gesetz drückt sich in der Tätigkeit des göttlichen Prinzips aus, und wir können es im täglichen Leben demonstrieren. Das ist keine unmögliche Ansicht, sondern eine erreichbare Möglichkeit. Wir können dadurch in der richtigen Weise gefällig sein, selbst in kleinen Dingen, wie auch bei wichtigeren Angelegenheiten, die seltener vorkommen.

Paulus schrieb in seinem Brief an die Kolosser: „So ziehet nun an, als die Auserwählten Gottes, Heiligen und Geliebten, herzliches Erbarmen und Geduld, Demut, Sanftmut, Geduld.“ Es dürfte hilfreich sein, hier auf die geistigen Eigenschaften hinzuweisen, die durch eine Gefälligkeit zum Ausdruck kommen sollten. Wenn wir die Gefälligkeit, die wir anderen entgegenbringen, mit Erbarmen, Demut, Sanftmut und Geduld verbinden, dann sind unsere Herzen geschützt. Denn wir werden sie nicht vor ein Denken werfen, das sich gegen uns wendet, um uns zu „zerreissen“. Die Bibel spricht von einem Gesetz der Freundlichkeit (engl. Bibel), und wenn wir uns mit diesem Gesetz in Berührung bringen, steht unser Handeln unter dem vollen Schutz der Macht Gottes, die dieses Gesetz aufrechthält.

Gefälligkeit sollte verstanden werden. Vieles, das Gefälligkeit genannt wird, ist nur vom Geber zum Ausdruck gebrachte Selbstsucht, oder etwas, was die Selbstsucht des Empfängers vermehrt. Keines von beiden ist Gefälligkeit, weil es einfach nicht gefällig ist. Wir können die Wirkung eines solchen Handelns leicht erkennen und alles vermeiden, was nicht gefällig ist, und wir können weise, völlig geschützt, uns die Freude gestatten, die kleinen Aufmerksamkeiten brüderlicher Fürsorge zu erweisen, die unsern Nächsten, mit dem wir in Berührung kommen, erquickend und segnen.

In „Miscellaneous Writings“ (S. 127) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Ein im rechten Augenblick stat empfundenes Gefühl oder ein gesprochenes gültiges Wort geht nie verloren.“ Was für eine Gelegenheit umgibt uns, gefällig und rück-sichtsvoll zu sein! Fürsichtlos die hilfreiche Hand auszustrecken, ohne zu glauben, Undankbarkeit könne sie verwunden! Wenn unsere Liebe zu anderen gross genug ist, werden wir über jedes Zurückweisen unserer Freundlichkeit erhaben sein und weise unsere kleinen Gefälligkeiten erweisen. Wir auch einen Berg anhäufen, der anderen als Warte und Wegweiser dient und ihnen Trost bringt.

## February Twilight

I stood beside a hill  
Smooth with new-laid snow.  
A single star looked out  
From the cold evening glow.

There was no other creature  
That saw what I could see—  
I stood and watched the evening star  
As long as it watched me.

—Sara Teasdale, in Poetry.

## Little Acts of Kindness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEAR the tip of Cape Cod, one day a little girl was sitting by the knee of her aunt listening to the reading of a story which recounted an act of heroism done by a child. Upon hearing the story, the little girl exclaimed, "Oh, that I could do something big and wonderful like that!" Her aunt, answering out of the wisdom of her years, called attention to the high hill behind the village, pointing out that it was composed only of sand and small pebbles, without, probably, a large stone or boulder in it; that it stood so high that it was seen for miles out at sea; and that it was used for a beacon hill, with a white flag on its top by day, and with a light by night to guide the fisher folk home. Then the child was told that her life should be so full of little acts of kindness that it would appear like a high hill, and be a beacon to others. That lesson acted as a great incentive; because for over half a century she who was the little girl has been doing acts of kindness, lifting her life thereby above the low levels of selfish living.

With many there is a willingness to be kind; but through misunderstanding of motives, or from fear of not doing wisely, kind acts are withheld. Underneath the suspicion and conventionality of life, however, lies a great substratum of kindness, which is not more generally used because in many cases it is not known how to be wisely kind. That there is this substratum is repeatedly shown during the stress of some national or mere local requirement which takes people out of themselves.

Recently one of national repute said that most of his troubles had come from trying to do good to others. What is wrong in such a case? Undoubtedly, a lack of wisdom. But such an instance should not close our hearts to the needs around us. An adverse happening is no proof that the doing of good deeds, however small, is wrong. It is the unwise action which has to be corrected, rather than the suppression of the divine impulse to help and smooth the path of another.

Almost every one recognizes the need of kindness on the part of the recipient as well as of the giver; but just how to do our little acts of kindness without the unlovely in human thought

turning in its attempt to rend us is often a problem. There is a way to do this, however, and to do it wisely. It is to place our living upon the unchanging law of God. Then our acts will have the impress of wisdom. The law of God is seen in the activity of divine Principle, and is possible of demonstration in our daily lives. This is no impossible theory, but is possible of attainment. And thereby we may be kind in the right way even in little things, as well as in the larger deeds, which are performed less often.

Paul in his epistle to the Colossians wrote, "Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, longsuffering." It is not amiss here to call attention to the spiritual attributes which companion kindness. When we accompany the kindness we offer with mercy, humility, meekness, and longsuffering, our pearls will be safe, for we shall not cast them before thought that will turn and rend us. The Bible tells us that there is a law of kindness; and if we are in touch with that law, our kindness will have the full protection of God's might in sustaining that law.

Kindness should be understood. Much that is called kindness is only selfishness expressed by the giver, or it is that which increases the selfishness of the recipient. Either one is not kindness, simply because it is not kind. We can easily see these way-marks and avoid that which is unkind, and wisely, safely indulge in the little acts of brotherly forethought which help to cheer and bless our neighbor with whom we touch elbows.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 127) Mrs. Eddy has written, "A tender sentiment felt, or a kind word spoken, at the right moment, is never wasted." What an opportunity lies around us to be kind and considerate; not to be afraid to put out our hand to help, fearing it might be bitten by ingratitude! If we are big enough in our love for others, we shall be above any adverse reaction to our kindly giving, and we shall go on wisely doing our little acts of kindness until we also rear a hill which will be a beacon to guide and comfort others.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

## The Sea to Winslow Homer

Mr. Masenfield in one of his most glorious sea poems, "The Dauber," has expressed his faith that no true painting of the sea can come from an artist who has not lived day after day on the ship, watched the sea in all its moods, caught its every light and shadow, and above all loved it deeply and faithfully.

As one looks from one of the sea canvases of Winslow Homer to another the first impression is that he would share the faith of Masenfield, for he is no mere dilettante, but one who has cast his lot with the sea. He did not paint from the deck of a ship, but from a little cottage, perched just above the cliffs, where through years of long summer days and the short but bitter days of a Maine winter, he mounted guard, the ocean his constant, boisterous comrade, showering his cottage with stinging clouds of spray and sending great breakers, almost to his very doorstep.

From such a vantage point he painted his "North-easter"—the dark sky, with water and horizon melting indistinguishably into each other—the red-brown, splintered rocks in the foreground—and the sea! Great clouds of foam, snow-white, save for the prismatic hues reflected; churning green waves below, light-flecked. The sound of the waves pounding on the cliffs reverberates as one looks at the painting.

The same sea, in a serene mood, is pictured in the "Moonlight Off Wood Island Light." There is the golden wake of the moon, and directly under it a wave of the most marvelous, intense blue—the blue of dreams, of fairyland—such trick the moon has played.

For one who has known and loved a particular rugged portion of the Maine coast there is a peculiar, intimate charm in the picture of "Cannon Rock." The cliffs at each side meet almost in a point, giving the impression of a miniature fjord. On one side, the water from the last wave trickles down in little runlets and waterfalls; from the other, projects the cannon-shaped rock from which the spot is named. The sea beyond is a heaving, restless, seething mass of green and white. Farther out, a comber is breaking on a rock, nearly concealed.

These three paintings are perhaps no more commanding and beautiful than many others of Winslow Homer, but they are at least typical. To our eyes, they picture the light and vibrations of the sea, to our ears they bring the echoes and cadences of the waves, to our nostrils they waft the very tang and savor of salt blended with aromatic balsam; and to our hearts, they convey some slight sense of that restless power, untiring power, Wordsworth could write of the sea, with its

Central peace subsisting at the heart Of endless agitation.

Homer has painted the "endless agitation," leaving it for his observer to penetrate the "central peace" which lies at its heart.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1924

## EDITORIALS

IN THE continuing discussion of the action of the American Congress, excluding Japanese immigrants from the States, four matters are to be kept clearly distinct in the thought of those who would either see the happening with intelligent accuracy or debate it with justness. First comes, of course, the fact. Both chambers at Washington have carried by overwhelming majorities amendments to the pending immigration bill barring from entry "aliens ineligible to citizenship," save in the usually excepted classes of "non-immigrants," "ministers of any religious denomination," "bona fide students" and certain specified relatives of these. No hint has come from the White House as to how the President views the measure or may act on it, but it appears certain that the Senate as well as the House can muster readily more than the two-thirds vote necessary to override a possible veto—unless some wholly new (that is, hitherto unconsidered) factor should be set in the troubled equation.

Next comes the immediate cause of the decision. Ambassador Hanihara, in a formal communication to Secretary Hughes, protesting against what he saw as a possible discrimination against his people, used, in reference to what might follow thereon, the words "grave consequences." That is to say, the translation of his letter sent the Senate from the State Department contained the phrase, though it has been affirmed to be a faulty rendering of the original. The upper chamber took the words to contain a "veiled threat," and acted instantly so as to place the greatest (and gravest) emphasis on their disapproval. It is understandable how a belief that the Nation's undoubted right wholly to determine its immigration policy had been challenged, and challenged, too, in a way intended to influence free action, should have led to answering action of extreme sort, but this is not to deny that such reply might be regrettable. In fact, it is extremely regrettable, as it grows increasingly evident that so open a wounding of the natural pride of a friendly neighbor really was not called for.

Thirdly is the ulterior reason, going back the better part of a generation. It is the conviction cherished by certain Americans, and more and more urged by them, that immigrants from the Orient in general and from Japan in particular are not of a sort desirable to the complex of tomorrow's population. It is generally known that this opinion, while held by a majority of the white residents of the Pacific coast commonwealths, is found to decrease as a traveler journeys eastward, and amounts to little before the Mississippi is reached. Along the Atlantic seaboard it is doubtful if one citizen in fifty favors exclusion.

The fourth phase of the whole question is the attitude of Japan herself, an attitude woven of the two threads of official and popular opinion. The instant reaction in the archipelago to the news of the decision reached at Washington was shocked surprise. The jingo press, in all things hostile to the United States, was quick to break out into characteristically "yellow" talk of retaliatory measures which might go as far as war itself, but so exaggerated a pose was repudiated at once not only in the formal comments of the authorities but also by the saner journals and the more experienced men and women now prominent in Japanese life. A deal of resentment continues, and even more of amazement. Nippon, whether official or popular, would raise no objection to any ruling against her nationals which set them on a par with other peoples seeking entry into the States, but feels outraged by a law discriminating against them on the ground of racial inferiority. Such a law almost inevitably will be attended by a most unsatisfactory drift in the relationship existing between the two lands.

From the opening of this debate The Christian Science Monitor has believed that the national Legislature could control adequately the number of Orientals desiring to enter the country by imposing in their regard, as in regard to Europeans, whatever quota limitation might seem needed and best. It still so believes, and hopes that some way soon may be found to permit a reconsideration of the exclusion plan. All history shows that only by rarest exception is a vitally important decision reached wisely when it is arrived at hastily and in the heat of feeling. Roland Morris of Philadelphia, former American Ambassador at Tokyo, struck the nail of fact squarely on the head when he said the problem could have been solved to mutual satisfaction had the Senate acted less hurriedly: "had there been a decent opportunity for a fuller discussion." But it is never too late to mend. A veto, even though it failed of support in Congress, would at least align the Administration on the side of international courtesy.

THE many deliberate robberies which have been perpetrated on countless Americans during the last few years by unscrupulous and careless bankers and brokers merit far more attention than has been generally accorded to them. Indeed, the problem of fraudulent investment deals has become a menace almost impossible to exaggerate, because the constantly recurring instances of the deliberate deception of innocent people through dishonest misrepresentations have jeopardized the life savings of thousands of investors.

And yet relatively little attention is paid in the newspapers to such occurrences, no matter how often they take place. The fact remains, however, that thousands of honest American citizens are today mourning the loss of their savings, which they invested to the best of their understanding and in accordance with recognized ideas of

thrift and economy. The result is doubly deplorable, because it not only robs them of the fruits of their labors, but demoralizes their faith and courage. It tends to make them believe that no man's word is worth accepting, and that they may as well have a good time today in spending their all, rather than have nothing tomorrow as a result of someone else's dishonesty.

So prevalent have these methods of fleecing the public become that it would seem inevitable that the Government should take vigorous steps in the near future to protect the people from them. Primarily, of course, some means of preventing the launching of these questionable schemes is desirable. The people have a right to expect that, when a project is presented to them for investment, there is at least a reasonable chance that it is a genuine enterprise and that they can believe the substance of what is told them by the agent or broker. There should also be laws insuring as far as possible the restitution of moneys paid out in good faith, the proviso being accepted that any project advanced must be backed by tangible assets. Moreover, the governmental machinery, instead of being limited to bankruptcy courts and laws which may be used by unscrupulous individuals as a means of escaping responsibility, should be employed to safeguard the interests of the saving investors. Finally, adequate penalties should be provided in the event that definite guilt is established, to be applied in the case of all responsible, even though previous use may have been made of the bankruptcy courts.

THE tragic Franco-German tension is reflected in the pre-election campaigns now going on in the two countries.

"Every speech made by M. Poincaré," said Gustav Stresemann, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a special interview with The Christian Science Monitor's Berlin correspondent last week, "furnishes the extreme (German) Nationalists with another 100,000 votes." A recent cartoon in the Humanité, the Communist daily of Paris, showed on a campaign poster an ugly face with a knife between the teeth, to which M. Poincaré was calling the attention of the French electorate. It was labeled, "Ludendorff," while the very same face on a German campaign poster was stamped "Poincaré." Will Europe ever be pacified until all the inhabitants have access to the same sources of information? "To make men fight," wrote General Hamilton in his recent book, "The Friends of England," "it is even more necessary to invent lies than to make poison gas."

Whatever the cause, there is in Germany an unmistakable current to the Nationalist Right. After the military defeat the Social-Democrats won so many adherents that they became the strongest group in Parliament, numerically speaking. They are still the mainstay of the Republic, but in the coming election their position is seriously threatened. Their chief support comes from the trades-union members and these have either been attracted further to the Left, to the Communist Party, or are too oppressed by economic difficulties to make a fight. The fall of the mark has drained their money reserves. Often they are unable to aid their own unemployed members, to say nothing of financing an electoral campaign. The Communists, on the other hand, enjoy the backing of their friends in Russia. Their extreme demands also naturally appeal more strongly to the distressed working classes than the relatively moderate program of the Social-Democrats. Within the Socialist Party itself, the more radical section, composed of the former "Independent Socialists," who opposed the war, is gaining the upper hand.

Next to the Socialists, the relatively small Democratic Party is threatened with heavy losses, if not total extinction. In the various governments, formed under the Weimar Constitution, it has always been a part, being needed for the creation of a majority, but its former leader, Herr Petersen, is devoting himself to municipal administration in Hamburg. The liberal, middle-class friends of the Republic may rally under a new leadership, but the prospects are not favorable. This is no time for moderation. It is the extremists at either end who have wind in their sails.

The other middle-class party which has supported the Republic, the Roman Catholic Center, is less in danger on account of its backing by the Church of Rome, but whether in the future it will continue to support the Republic is not so certain. For personal reasons, ex-Premier Joseph Wirth is forced to take a passive attitude, and the more conservative wing, led by Herr Stegerwald, is gaining in preponderance. The Chancellor, Wilhelm Marx, is not an aggressive leader. The party may in the future give its support to a monarchist majority led by the Nationalists. Like its parent organization, it is an adept at adaptation.

The German Peoples' Party is also shifting toward the Right. In his campaign addresses, Dr. Stresemann has not hidden his monarchistic preferences. Threatened by the Stinnes industrialist faction, with a split within his own party, he has been forced to take a more nationalistic attitude and to minimize his co-operation with the Republicans to the Left. The Social-Democrats have denounced him as an opportunist, pure and simple. Being the party of big industry and big business, the Peoples' Party does not lack financial backing, but its representation in the Cabinet hinders its electioneering.

The extreme Nationalists are not so handicapped. Financed by the land-owning junkers of the north, in Pomerania, East Prussia, and Mecklenburg, they are waging a vigorous campaign. The circumstances favor them. By defying France, they are able to arouse the German military sense, and by denouncing the Jews as profiteers, they give expression to the general discontent over the new distribution of wealth. In the next Reichstag one of the best known Nationalist leaders, Hergt, is almost certain to be placed on the ministerial bench, and perhaps men even more extreme. General Ludendorff himself, lately acquitted of high treason at

Munich, on grounds that convinced nobody, is a candidate for the Reichstag, while Admiral Tirpitz, another sinister figure, is believed to be a candidate for the Presidency of Germany next year. In such hands the Republic and popular government are not safe. A triumph for them in Germany on May 4 is likely to aid M. Poincaré in France on May 11.

AN IMPOSING array of witnesses called to support the contention of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has appeared recently before the House Judiciary Committee in Washington. These witnesses, perhaps seeking to qualify as experts, have described themselves as clergymen, lawyers, doctors, labor leaders, and the like. They

### Are These Expert Witnesses?

have added many pages to the record, but it does not appear that by the process they have increased the sum of human knowledge in respect to the matter which they have attempted to discuss with assumed finality. One of the witnesses who gave voluntary testimony in support of the plan to modify the enforcement law so as to permit the sale of beer is a Massachusetts minister and member of the State Legislature from Ware. He is the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, who made the somewhat startling statement that conditions in some of the industrial cities of New England are worse under prohibition than they were before the law was enacted. He said that while the people have "accepted the rigidity of the Eighteenth Amendment, they would never accept the Volstead enforcement code." He declared this code to be "a legislative lie."

This witness rehearsed before the committee many of the statements which have comprised the stock in trade of the nullificationists since the enactment of the law. If what he asserted is a fact, the wonder is that there are not thousands or indeed millions of witnesses to offer verification thereof. But it is not a fact. The convincing proof of this is everywhere present. No one who observes is ignorant of the conditions that exist in every city and village in the United States. Drunkenness and poverty have diminished to what, ten years ago, would have been regarded as almost the vanishing point. There are violations of the law. Liquors are obtainable by those who insist upon buying them, but the degrading and demoralizing conditions which Mr. Sawyer complains of are not chargeable to prohibition. They exist because of the indulgence in intoxicating liquors contrary to the plain terms of a law which has the moral support of perhaps 99 per cent of the members of the profession which the gentleman proudly claims as his own.

The fallacy of the line of argument pursued by these witnesses, including besides the Massachusetts clergyman such representative advocates of nullification as Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Matthew Woll, a vice-president of that organization; Henry S. Priest, a St. Louis lawyer in the pay of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment; Dr. J. C. Vorbeck, a St. Louis physician, and Dr. James Whitney Hall, director of the Psychopathic Hospital of Cook County, Ill., is that they begin with the assumption that beer is not intoxicating. The alcoholic ingredient is what the advocates of modification are pleading for. Dr. Vorbeck, contrary to studied opinions offered by many members of his profession, declared that "the human body cannot live in health without alcohol." He expects the "innocuous" beer for which he and his fellow witnesses plead to supply this indispensable ingredient and thus save humanity from sudden annihilation.

The Massachusetts clergyman is reported to have offered the observation that the friends of temperance have been led astray. There is no evidence of this unless it is true that some of those who, by their professions and their previous protestations have been counted as champions of decency and order, have yielded to strange influences. The social unrest which is apparent in the United States is being fomented, not by the popular demand that observance of the law be compelled, but by those very agencies which, since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, have been enlisted in a ruthless campaign of nullification.

## Editorial Notes

ONE of the most remarkable series of experiments in natural science conducted in late years has been in connection with the effort to convert light into sound. As a result the workers in the laboratories of the French military wireless center at Les Invalides have produced an instrument which is proving that the "chant des étoiles" is not merely a pleasing fancy. Without going into details, it may be explained that the inventors of the instrument have obtained from the rays of the star Capella, billions of miles from the earth, certain variations of electrical current which have been amplified and otherwise "treated" until they can be conveyed by telephone and, as one writer puts it, "the stars can be heard to sing." The writer of the book of Job wrote wiser than many readers have believed when he spoke of the morning stars singing together.

THERE is always a certain fascination about the subject of commuting. Hence the competition which was recently announced by the Erie Railroad to find the commuter who has ridden longest over its tracks is arousing widespread interest. Information is at hand concerning one who traveled thus for fifty-five years, while several have round about a half a century to their credit. Almost 1,000,000 miles is the distance covered already by one traveler who for more than twenty-five years has commuted fifty-nine miles each way every working day. While fully granting the delights of a country home, it is still a moot question with many whether submitting to the discomforts of more than 100 miles a day on the train for its attainment is not paying rather too high a price.

## The Turks and Their Neighbors

By ABRAHAM MITRIE RIHBANY

THERE is not a little interest among those who are watching the progress of world affairs in the effect the success of the Turkish Republic might have on such neighboring countries as Syria and Mesopotamia, and, ultimately, the other Moslem countries of Arabia and even North Africa. Would the Turks be likely to seek by conquest or otherwise to repossess those provinces which formerly belonged to Turkey? Would the success of the Kemalists in establishing a free native government arouse those states to attempt a similar achievement?

The present avowal of the Turks seems to involve no more than the desire to secure their own absolute freedom to manage their national affairs as an ethnic group. They are stressing, perhaps oversteering, this intention by expelling from their midst members of other races. The inference is that if other peoples will leave them alone, they will practice the same virtue toward other peoples. On the eve of the Lausanne Peace Conference the Angora National Assembly offered as a basis for negotiations concerning the Arab provinces, the following: "Those territories of the Ottoman Empire populated by an Arab majority and being, at the time of the armistice (Oct. 31, 1918) occupied by the enemy armies, shall be ruled according to the will of the local populations."

This proposition was made by the Turks in the hope that if those populations were allowed freely to decide the matter of their future government, they would choose to be reunited with Turkey. As is well known, this demand was not granted by the other nations at the Lausanne Conference. They did not think that the Turks had the right to say how those territories should be ruled. In the flush of victory over the Greeks, the Kemalists seemed to overreach themselves in such demands. But there was method in their madness.

Perhaps no other event in recent history so profoundly thrilled the Eastern peoples as did Mustafa Kemal's brilliant victory over the Greek invaders. It was considered not only a Turkish, but an Asiatic victory. Congratulations and gifts of money poured upon the "conqueror" from various parts of the East, regardless of race or language. "Free Turkey" assumed no less significance in the minds of those peoples than free Japan. It seemed to presage the liberation of that ancient continent from all foreign rule. It was this apparently which the Turks had in mind when they made their demand upon the Lausanne Conference.

Recent events have somewhat weakened those sympathies toward the Turks. Millions of Moslems are in a state of resentful amazement at the conduct of the "insolent Kemalists" toward the former Caliph. The Kings of Hejaz and Irak cannot look with real satisfaction upon the progress of republicanism in Turkey. The Syrians regard with apprehension the expulsion of the Armenians from the Turkish Republic, not only from a sense of pity for the Armenians, but because those unfortunate fugitives are pouring into Syria, and there creating serious racial and social problems. Nevertheless I feel warranted in saying that the majority of the intelligent classes in the East are still in sympathy with the Turks, not as Turks or Moslems, but as Orientals. They are fighting for freedom, and, whether fully understood or not, this word has magical charms for those peoples under alien rule.

The majority of the Syrians are hostile toward their French rulers. "Freedom" has not come to them with the French. French rule has been forced upon them and is maintained over them by the bayonet. A Turkish republic next to them is a constant reminder to the Syrians that freedom is ever within the reach of those who are willing to pay its cost.

At the north of Syria the close contact of the Turks with certain Moslem leaders is not altogether agreeable to the French. They are maintaining at that point a strong military force for the purpose of "protecting" Syria against the incursions of the Turks. I imagine that France would be reluctant to go to war with the Turkish Republic on account of the closing of the French schools in that country, with a restless Syria behind her, and a revengeful Feisal farther behind in Irak. French rule in Syria has not been such as to wean the people from sympathy with the Turks.

At least so far as can be seen, the Turks have nothing to fear from their Eastern neighbors. On the contrary they must consider Syrian discontent with the French as a Turkish asset. And it would seem certain that the Angora Government, realizing all this, is now driving out the alien races from eastern Asia Minor in order to leave no seditious elements in its rear, in case a European power attacked the young Republic at some point along the coast. The Turks have many friends in Syria and Mesopotamia, and a successful Turkish republic could not fail to exert a strong influence upon those countries as well as other Near East provinces. Bewildered Asia is in a state of revolt against autocracy and Western domination. Up to the present its source of encouragement has been free and powerful Japan. Turkey, it is said, may be another inspirer.

But Turkey is still uncertain of her future. Her geographical position is beset with many dangers. In case of a serious disturbance in the Balkans it is impossible to see how Eastern Thrace, and Constantinople—Turkey's liability—can escape being involved. Nor is there a clear evidence that Soviet Russia would not be as eager to seize the great city on the Bosphorus as Tsarist Russia was. The Kemalists' drastic measures in dealing with their problems—measures which are essentially military in their tone, rather than diplomatic—will, if continued, be likely to involve them in a conflict with Europe, whose conclusions may not contribute to the furtherance of Turkish aims. Such possibilities cannot very well be ignored. Yet, let us hope that both the Turks and those involved with them in the effecting of political readjustments may prefer the power of good will to that of the sword.

## Women and a New World

CLEMENCE DANE, an Englishwoman of literary distinction, questions in the World's Work whether women have got what they want. The present civilization, she contends, is poorly adapted to women's wishes and, she writes, "I cannot help believing, speculation apart, that woman might do much more with her freedom than use it merely to help in elaborating a civilization which falls foul of her profoundest instincts. Man has dreamed his dreams, and where have they led him? To the watch on the Ruhr; to the 'tin-can' speeches of the election campaign! But has woman no dreams? Are her ideals always to be imitation ones? The right to earn her bread and toil in the cities as the men toil, bearing children in her spare time, is that to be the end of all things? Who knows? But one thing I know: that if we are to continue halving life with our fellow man without regard to the difference in sex, we shall have to alter fundamentally our conceptions of what that life should be. The life of the cities today is no life for a woman. She is too good for it. It's waste. Simplification or Victorianism—one or other remedy we must resort to; or we shall have given more to secure our game than the game is worth."

## Protecting the People's Investments